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AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:

PRESIDENT AND MISSOURI
RANCH ECONOMICS

AFRICAN CATTLE
RANGE TREND
TRUCKING LAWS



For Some Time, the Denver Livestock Market and Its Sales Agencies Have Been Considering a Series of Fall **AUCTION SALES OF GOOD QUALITY FEEDER AND STOCKER CATTLE AND CALVES** Similar to the Sale Held During Show Week.

NOW At Auction, beginning **Thursday**, September 27, 1951, and each **THURSDAY**, during the fall cattle run—**DENVER** will be the place to consign and to buy the **NATION'S** best carloads of feeder and stocker cattle and calves . . . **Sell and Purchase BY AUCTION at Denver this fall in Denver's Great Auction Arena.**

THE DENVER UNION STOCKYARDS

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FRANKLIN

Thousand to One Odds in Your Favor!

12¢ Dose of Vaccine Protects \$120 Calf Investment!

This fall it's more important than ever that cattle feeders give their calves the best possible protection.

Even tho your stockers and feeders were vaccinated in the spring, don't take a chance this fall!

Vaccinating with FRANKLIN will take out the gamble.

Complete BLACKLEG Protection!

The best is the cheapest—that's why MORE Stockmen vaccinate MORE calves each year with

FRANKLIN

Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin

than any other make on the market. Each dose combines full immunity against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema.

Be Prepared for "Shipping Fever"!

Fortify each calf with a preventive dose of

FRANKLIN

Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin

Follow this with a second dose, double or more, three to five days later. Best results will be obtained if this is done about two weeks prior to weaning or shipping to allow the animal time to develop strong resistance against infection. Calves vaccinated in the spring need a shot before fall shipping to bolster up their resistance.

For full details of proper care refer to the free Franklin catalog.

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Franklin Copper Irons are designed to give clear, legible brands. Standard Letters and Figures carried in stock, and available through Franklin Dealers everywhere.

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O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

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AMARILLO	FT. WORTH	MARFA
ALLIANCE	SALT LAKE CITY	LOS ANGELES
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FRANKLIN

TRIPLE SULFAS

Now the livestock owner can give safe and effective treatment of

**CALF PNEUMONIA,
CALF DIPHTHERIA,
SHIPPING FEVER and
FOOT ROT in cattle.**

Also treats metritis and other infections encountered after calving. In two convenient forms:

TRI-SULFA SOLUTION

and

TRI-SULFA BOLUSES

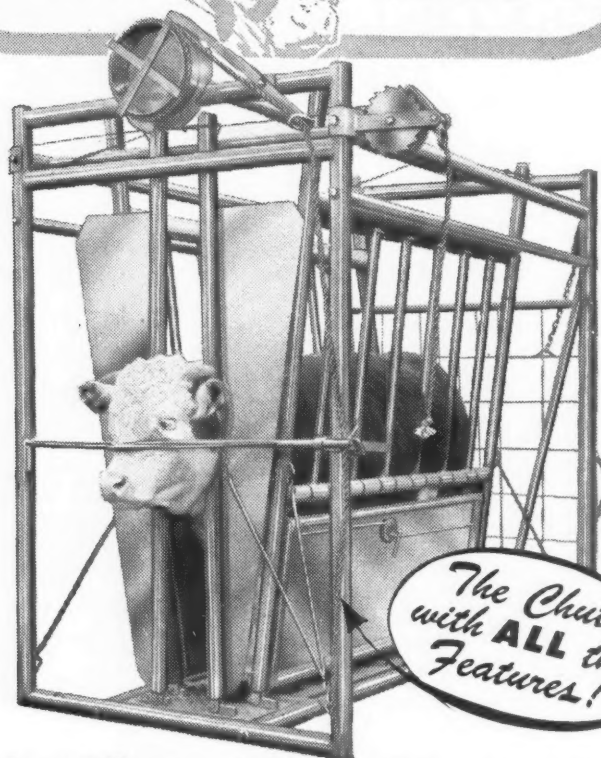
Tri-Sulfa Solution offers a quick means of providing a high blood level of these bacteria-inhibiting sulfonamides. Send for new free leaflet giving full directions for administering intraperitoneal and intravenous injections.

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FARNAM

"One-Man"

STOCK CHUTE



Safest! Fastest! Easiest to operate!

Completely restrains any size animal from yearling heifer to the toughest range steer. Does it with absolute safety for both the animal and the operator. NO levers! NO protruding mechanisms! Nothing to get hurt on! Rope "pulls" control entire operation. One man easily catches, holds, and treats animals *without help*. OR, with a crew, handles more head per hour, safer and easier. Tubular steel construction provides greater strength with less weight, construction that animals can't damage; yet, it's light enough to toss on a pick-up truck and move from job to job.

Your Best Buy! No other chute gives you so much for so little. No other chute offers so many features at such a low price. Get the facts before you buy. Write for Illustrated Literature.

The FARNAM Equipment Co. Dept. 103
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CALF PULLER

The most practical instrument produced for the cattle industry in years, and the only one of its kind in the World. We will be glad to mail you a circular. Write for it today.

DENCOLO CORPORATION

516 Acoma Street, Room 15

Denver 4, Colorado



TO THE
EDITOR

A LOYAL MEMBER—I haven't many cattle (now) but am a cowman nevertheless. I mean by this that I have lived "by and with" cows all of my life . . . The PRODUCER has come to our home over a long period of years and I have always read and enjoyed it. It makes me proud to be a member of the association . . . I know that I have always been helped by the National, and I want to help it all I can.—Clay D. Shaw, Converse County, Wyo.

MORE CHARLIE RUSSELL DATA—I am interested in the article on Page 9 of the August PRODUCER. . . . You might want to have some corrections on the foreword concerning Charlie Russell's picture that is shown. The correct name of this picture, according to Charlie Russell, is "Waiting for a Chinook." Where the designation "Last of 5,000" was tacked on, Charlie never knew. (Also) you refer to Mr. Huidekoper, whose correct name is Wallis—not "Wallace." You also say that Charlie Russell was work-
(Continued on Page 38)

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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MORE CONTROLS SUGGESTED

THE OPS administrators are having as much trouble trying to make their price regulations work as the old OPA had. Probably the main difference is that this time the regulators have given us cock-sure promises that their orders would do the job of controlling prices.

But developments indicate otherwise. A recent announcement from OPS shows that the problem is getting out of hand.

It is not surprising and probably not the fault of the would-be regulators. Price controls on meat just won't work.

Shortly after OPS started, packers began talking about black markets—they could not buy enough animals for their normal

operating crews. The animals were going elsewhere. OPS was not at first concerned.

But now with the shortages continuing, OPS announces the existence of black markets and says it will need the packer quota power back again so that the black marketing can be stopped.

Actually this situation is no different today from when the OPS had power to impose slaughtering quotas on packers. But OPS wants Congress to give back the power to set quotas.

OPS realizes that quotas won't correct the trouble. In desperation it is now also suggesting ceilings on live cattle. What an impossible task! What a wizard it would take to grade the hundreds of different

grades of animals. Would the expert see that extra bloom that a repeat buyer knows is there? What about all the odds and ends of dairy animals? What a headache this would be.

Another control has occurred to the regulators. It, too, is impractical and would cause loud protests. This latest suggestion is that all buyers should be licensed (not only the packers) as a means of controlling sales and prices.

There will be more suggestions on how to control as time goes on. We can be sure of that. The trouble is that not only will the pyramiding controls not work, but many of them will interfere with the production of beef. The tampering should cease.

Quotas Again

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has added his voice to the request for reinstatement of slaughtering quotas on cattle. Both President Truman and OPS say quotas are needed to enforce price controls on beef.

The problems of compliance prices is, to be sure, an enigma. Cattle were selling above the compliance during the first three months of price controls when quotas were effective. They are still selling above compliance levels.

We have seen no logical reason for the quota power and, in fact, have seen it as a possible tool to force prices down on heavy runs.

This possibility was in the minds of the general council of the American National Cattlemen's Association when it met in Denver Aug. 20-21. At the meeting the council issued a release to cattlemen asking that they market heavily during the period after the grass run is over and before the short-feds will reach markets—a gap in beef supply for the consumer is ex-

pected then.

Can the general council safely suggest heavy marketing if the OPS again is given the power to manipulate selling through packer quotas?

Meeting for All

THE 55TH ANNUAL convention of the American National Cat-

tleman's Association Jan. 7-9 at Fort Worth, Tex., should appeal to the cattlemen themselves, the cattlemen's lady and the cattlemen's young'uns as well. Obviously, there are weighty problems to take up in this time of world crisis which is bound to affect the livestock industry; acting in unison, the cattlemen can wield more influence as a large group on behalf of its individual members than those members could for themselves, in working to counteract the effects of ill-advised and perhaps poorly-intentioned control measures from which neither the industry nor the consumer can possibly hope to benefit.

Recently there was a meeting at Denver of a committee of state CowBelle presidents interested in organizing an American National auxiliary during the Fort Worth meeting, so they can "lend a hand" to their menfolks through their own association.

Big plans are afoot, too, for the Juniors—the cattlemen of tomorrow, now in a position to study the industry which in the next few years they will be joining as partners with "Dad."

"BOY! WHAT A LOAD!"



As a Matter of Personal Pride In Your Business - - - the Cattle Business

Join with other cattlemen in working for the common interests
of the livestock industry.

THE COST IS SMALL . . . RETURNS ARE GREAT

Minimum annual dues to the American National Cattlemen's Association are smaller than minimum annual dues in any labor union in the nation. Dues are less than any weekly social club in the country. Minimum annual dues of \$5 per year make it possible for all cattle producers, no matter how small their operations, to join the association at a reasonable fee.

Cattlemen owning more than 100 head of cattle must figure their dues at 5 cents per head. This cost is also smaller than any similar organization when considering the investment involved.

In direct return, members of the association receive the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER magazine each month. Members receive semi-monthly reports from association headquarters advising them of changes in the cattle market and concerning national legislation affecting the industry.

Freight rate experts, livestock tax experts and livestock business analysts stand ready at all times to assist members of the association in matters of a personal business nature.

FELLOW CATTLEMEN:

I have been a member of the American National Cattlemen's Association for many years and am personally acquainted with the important work this organization is in position to do for every cowman in the country.

This is a personal invitation for you to become a member of the American National and I hope you will mail in the enclosed application form today.

Very truly yours,

CLAUDE OLSON, LUDLOW, S. D.
Chairman, Finance Committee,
American National Cattlemen's Association.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colorado

You will find my check enclosed in the amount of \$_____ for annual dues to the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Minimum annual dues \$5.00 per year.
Five cents per head on cattle rendered
for taxes.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

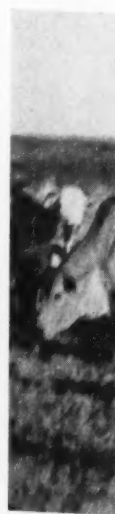
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Cattle In Africa

By CLARENCE G. CURRIE

"WELL, Clarence, when do you expect to go to Africa?" This is the question "Ferd" Mollin of the American National Cattlemen's Association asked me when I was in his office talking over association business. In our conversation it developed that very little was known about the cattle industry in Africa—in regard to the amount of meat and hides that are exported and what effect it has on our cattle industry.

I started shortly afterwards to make reservations in East Africa with a safari company, to take me to the colonies of Tanganyika and Kenya which have 6,000,000 cattle within their boundaries. Ninety per cent of the cattle are owned by the native Negro people and are thought to have been brought into Africa from India several hundred years ago.

The cattle that are owned by the white people are the ones that have been bred up from the native cattle and are mostly of the Zuma breed.

There is a very good cattle area at Thompson's Falls which is about five miles from the equator. It is at an elevation of 8,000 feet and has a very mild climate. There are large farms and ranches in this area; on one farm I saw three combines cutting grain and they do all of their farming with tractors. This land is mostly owned by retired English army officers who have developed this part of Africa and have built some very fine modern homes there. The climate, at 8,000 feet, is very good for raising cattle because there are no mosquitoes or tsetse flies to bother the animals at this elevation. The one big problem they have are the cattle ticks, for which they have to dip once a week to control them.

Above this cattle and farming country there is one of the finest cedar forests in the world. The cedar trees reach

a diameter of 6 feet. Some of them have white moss hanging from them and they call it Grandfather's Whiskers. This was the prettiest part of Africa that I hunted in. I saw the ground white with frost at an elevation of 12,000 feet. They have 40 inches of rain a year in this area around Thompson's Falls, which makes it ideal for farming and raising cattle.

A number of different crossbreeds have been tried in improving the native cattle and also small herds of Angus, Galloway, Herefords, Ayresshire and Shorthorn breeds are being raised by the English people.

The cattle raised by Lord Delamere are the ones I am inspecting in the picture. They are considered to be the best herd in East Africa. They are the Zuma breed and have been bred up from the native cattle.

There are a number of diseases among the cattle in Africa. Some of them are foot-and-mouth, blackleg, hemorrhagic septicaemia, and pneumonia. It is very dusty in parts of Africa and pneumonia kills the largest number of cattle. I talked to several veterinarians and they told me that the native Negroes do not know the value of money and their wealth and standing is judged by the size of their herds; and they would rather see their cattle die from starvation and disease than sell them.

Another area where there are large herds of cattle is the famous Rift Valley, which is several hundred miles in length. The grass is very good here and it is controlled by the Massai tribe, the wealthiest natives in Africa. These people live on blood and milk from their cattle and only carry spears for protection.

In other areas there are the Nomads,

a tribe without any homes. They carry all their worldly possessions on burros and keep moving with the grass, going from water hole to water hole.

The biggest problem in Africa is the lack of water. The water table has been going down for years and they have to drill 400 to 500 feet for water. The government is considering putting in a dam at Lake Victoria in an effort to raise the water level.

About 30 per cent of the native Negro pasture is very badly organized. This condition is caused by two things: First, the cattle have to have water and during the dry season there are very few water holes and they are therefore confined to small areas. Second, the tsetse fly causes sleeping sickness and they cannot vaccinate for this type. I saw the most beautiful pasture in tsetse fly areas where the native huts had fallen in and the small mounds of rocks remained over the graves of the people who had once lived there and had died from the tsetse fly. Two hundred thousand natives died from this disease in one six-year period about 1900.

The English government is spending an immense amount of money drilling wells for the cattle where the water is scarce and large areas have been cleared of thorn trees and brush that the tsetse fly lives in, so in years to come the overgrazed and eroded lands should show a lot of improvement.

My guide, a white hunter by the name of Andrew Holmbergh, was born in Africa of Swedish descent; he was a big help to me in my investigation of the livestock industry of East Africa. He owned his own farm at Thompson's Falls and he took me around and introduced me to a number of ranchers. I took a number of pictures and got first-hand information.

My hunting and looking over the cat-



Well developed Zuma cattle in Africa.

the country covered 3,600 miles around Nairobi, in the Colonies of Kenya and Tanganyika.

All of the cattle butchered are consumed in Africa, and the hides are the only parts exported. It will be some time before there will be any large amount of meat exported as there are very few packing plants.

I hope some of the people who read this article will be able to take the trip I did and see how the people live on the Dark Continent.

My trip was very successful. I secured a fine collection of African trophies, besides getting a lot of important information on the livestock industry in Africa. I flew from Denver to New York, London, Paris, Rome, Malta, Cairo, Khartoum, and took about four days to reach Nairobi, East Africa, where I made my headquarters.

Slaughter Rule Explained

In the August issue of the PRODUCER (Page 8) an ad urged support of livestock associations. Included was a statement that "You cannot slaughter your own beef for personal consumption without obtaining a permit from OPS." It should be explained that if you have someone slaughter your animals and store the meat, you must sign a form showing origin of the carcass. If you do the slaughtering yourself and sell more than 6,000 pounds of meat in a year you must get a license.

COST STUDIES SHOW BEST BEEF PRODUCTION METHOD

Beef enterprise cost studies conducted in Lassen county, California, during the past 15 years indicate that the greatest income was derived from selling steers and calves.

In determining the kind of beef sold, the big factors were the weight of calves at weaning time and the uniformity of age. Several conclusions were reached over a period of 15 years in which the stockmen ran 19,065 cows which produced 15,345 calves and sold 10,864,378 pounds of meat.

If the calf crop is between 85 and 90 per cent, a stockman can sell calves to best advantage. If the percentage is between 75 and 80 per cent, he had better sell yearlings, and if less than 75 per cent he would do better to sell two- and three-year-olds. These figures were arrived at from the Lassen County study, according to T. S. Brown, farm advisor, Susanville, Calif.

These percentage figures are based on calves weighing at least 400 pounds at weaning time and 75 or 80 per cent of them born during a 60-day period.

FLOODS TERMED WORST

The July floods which struck Kansas and Missouri were the worst recorded since 1844, according to the Geological Survey, and for some sections (Kansas City, for example) they were the worst ever recorded.

Market Reacts From Effects of Rollback

By H. W. FRENCH

SINCE THE SLAUGHTER QUOTAS were voted out, there has been no particular increase in buying activity although some of the national packers have been slowing down and some of the smaller concerns and shippers taking a slightly larger volume. Many of the big concerns are having a hard time keeping within compliance.

High yielding cattle are not so numerous as a few weeks ago, and in some instances buyers had to rely on the new crop. Receipts of grain-feds are expected to decrease shortly, due to decreased replacements during the past two months. Call for replacement cattle is now improving both at the terminal markets and in producing areas, but this stepped-up activity is very recent.

Replacement cattle and calves into eight Corn Belt states during July stood at 173,000, up 21,000 from a year ago, yet the number received from producing areas was off 2,000 for the month. Many owners in dry areas are seeking grass pastures or shipping in feed rather than sell off their cattle, remembering that in most instances they sold too early last year.

The corn is backward in Iowa but excellent in Illinois. The Aug. 1 government estimate on the crop fell to 3,207,000 bushels, or 88,000,000 below a month earlier. On the other hand, the hay crop in most sections is big. Livestock has access to good grass in many areas.

Average price of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago during July figured \$35.75, or \$5.08 higher than a year ago. Average price of stockers and feeders at Chicago for that month was \$32.97, up \$5.83 from a year ago, and the composite average at five markets stood at \$32.28 and \$27.15, respectively.

No General Weakness

Those who have been predicting falling prices for cattle have been disappointed, as the market shows no general weakness despite about normal supplies. Grassers to date are not in liberal volume with the possible exception of cows, but the range movement is not far away. Prices have been attractive and probably much better than growers anticipated, yet they seem in no hurry to rush to market.

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection for the first seven months of the year fell off 694,000 from a year ago, and the calf slaughter is down 523,000. Hog slaughter increased 3,149,000, but the sheep slaughter was down 1,109,000. There is a steady decline in cattle and calf slaughter and a steady increase in hog slaughter, and this condition is expected to continue.

There is no doubt about there being a great many cattle in the country but they either are not of marketable age or are in strong hands. Sometime in the future supplies may prove excessive, but the experts believe that time is a long way off.

Many are wondering why the market continues to display strength with meat prices controlled, but a satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming. Not all classes enjoy advances but those that do not are holding their own at a time when buyers are trying to the utmost to lower the level of prices.

Advances have been less frequent and often within a week early gains are dissipated. Meanwhile, cattle not needed for specialty use often were hard to move and all it will take is a minor increase in receipts. Buyers insist that current prices are not warranted and that the market should work lower rather than higher.

Less Confusion

Less confusion is noted among the livestock feeders and producers and most of them are far from bearish. They do not anticipate profits of the size of last year but they do not expect to suffer heavy losses such as developed during February, 1949. The market has been more or less stable during the course of the month.

Compared with a month ago fed steers and heifers looked around steady to 50 cents higher but the strength was gradual. Cows were very uneven but not materially changed. Most of the bulls finished 50 cents lower but some sales were \$1 down. Calves and vealers, despite moderate supplies, showed practically no change.

There were numerous loads of 1,220- to 1,356-pound prime steers at Chicago at \$39 and nothing has sold higher since last May. Many others went at \$38.60 to \$38.90 but the bulk high choice and prime sold at \$36.75 to \$38.50. Good choice usually landed at \$32.50 to \$36.50, utility to low good selling at \$27 to \$32.

Prime heifers went at \$37 to \$37.75, other good to prime going at \$32 to \$36.75, light utility and commercial selling at \$24 to \$30. Most of the commercial cows sold at \$27 to \$30 and some good grade animals reached \$31. It was largely a \$19 to \$25.50 market for canner to utility cows. Utility to good bulls usually went at \$26.50 to \$30.50 and a few heavies reached \$31. Good to prime vealers made \$35 to \$38 but culls often sold as low as \$24.

A study of the prices quoted above makes it plain that the spread in prices is very wide and when this condition exists the market is al-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

"BREATHING" DIFFICULTY NEAR ROUNDUP RANCH

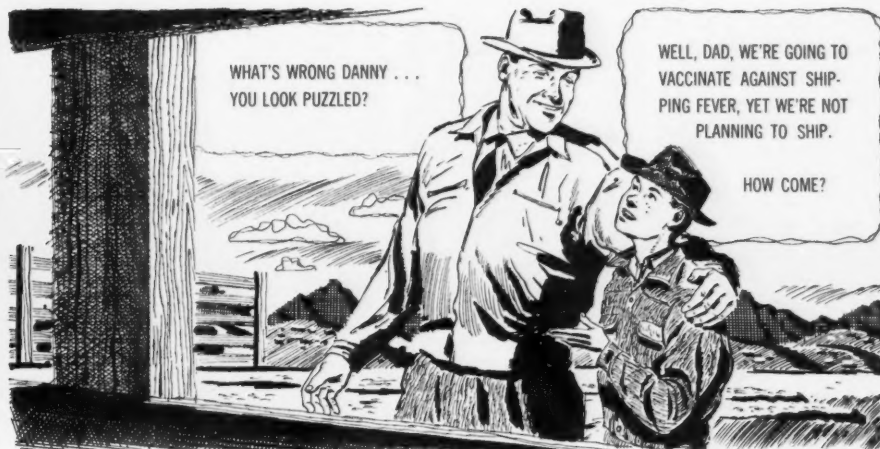
"The Unhung Rustler"

featuring . . .

"DOC"—Veterinarian
in Hidden Valley

"DAN"—Owner of
Roundup Ranch

"DANNY, Jr."—A
Future Rancher



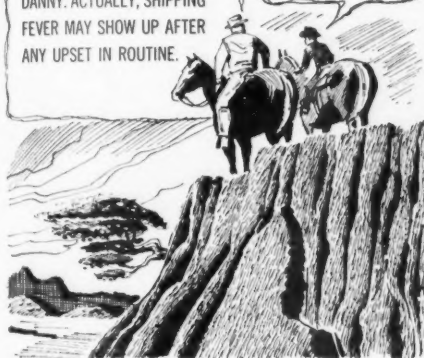
WHAT'S WRONG DANNY . . .
YOU LOOK PUZZLED?

WELL, DAD, WE'RE GOING TO
VACCINATE AGAINST SHIP-
PING FEVER, YET WE'RE NOT
PLANNING TO SHIP.

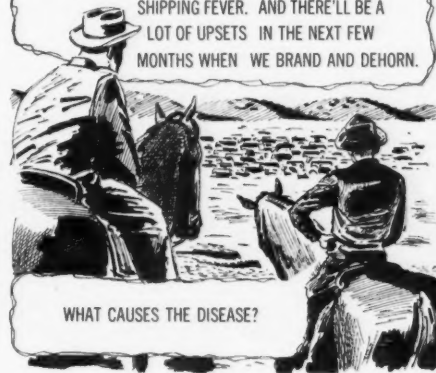
HOW COME?

THE NAME GIVES LOTS OF
FOLKS THE WRONG IDEA,
DANNY. ACTUALLY, SHIPPING
FEVER MAY SHOW UP AFTER
ANY UPSET IN ROUTINE.

THINGS LIKE
BAD WEATHER?



YEP, DANNY . . . ANY ADVERSE CONDITION LOWERS
AN ANIMAL'S RESISTANCE AND MAY BRING ON
SHIPPING FEVER. AND THERE'LL BE A
LOT OF UPSETS IN THE NEXT FEW
MONTHS WHEN WE BRAND AND DEHORN.



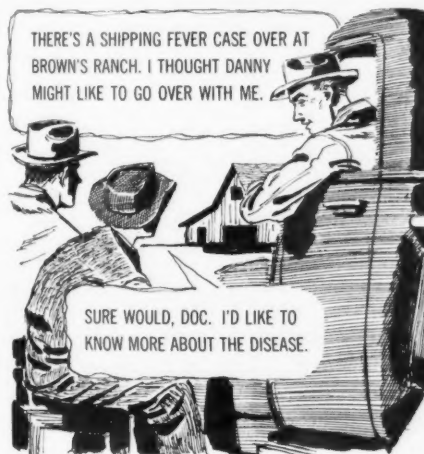
WHAT CAUSES THE DISEASE?

THEY'RE NOT SURE, DANNY. IN THIS AREA IT SEEMS
TO BE A GROUP OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANISMS.
THAT'S WHY WE USE A MIXED BACTERIN CALLED
PELMENAL TO VACCINATE AGAINST THE DISEASE.
IN OTHER PLACES IT SEEMS TO BE JUST ONE GROUP
OF ORGANISMS SO THEY USE HEMSEPTOL.

HERE COMES DOC. HE CAN
TELL YOU MORE.



THERE'S A SHIPPING FEVER CASE OVER AT
BROWN'S RANCH. I THOUGHT DANNY
MIGHT LIKE TO GO OVER WITH ME.



SURE WOULD, DOC. I'D LIKE TO
KNOW MORE ABOUT THE DISEASE.

HOW COME THE BROWNS DON'T VACCINATE
FOR SHIPPING FEVER, DOC?

WITH ONLY A FEW HEAD THEY CAN KEEP A CLOSE
WATCH. UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS PENICILLIN AND
SULFA WILL USUALLY PULL AN ANIMAL THROUGH.
BUT ON YOUR RANCH YOU WOULDN'T SPOT AN ANIMAL
SOON ENOUGH, SO YOUR DAD VACCINATES
AHEAD OF TIME.



NOTICE HOW HE STANDS WITH FORE-
LEGS WIDE APART. HE'S RUNNING A
FEVER AND LOST HIS APPETITE. YOU
CAN SEE HE'S HAVING DIFFICULTY
IN BREATHING, TOO.



KNOWING ABOUT THIS DISEASE IS IMPORTANT TO YOU.
WHY DON'T YOU WRITE THE CUTTER PEOPLE IN
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. THEY'LL
SEND YOU A FREE QUESTION
AND ANSWER BOOKLET
THAT CAN HELP A LOT.



"Doc's" clients guard against shipping fever losses
by vaccination at least 10 days before expected up-
sets in routine . . . with these field-proved Cutter
Alhydrox[®] adsorbed vaccines—

PELMENAL[®]—A mixed bacterin prepared from the
organisms of the *Pasteurella* group plus other organ-
isms often associated in pulmonary type infections.

HEMSEPTOL[®]—A hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin pre-
pared from the organisms of the *Pasteurella* group.

For prevention of Shipping Fever . . .

CUTTER • Pelmenal or Hemseptol

CUTTER LABORATORIES • BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

*Cutter Trade Mark for Aluminum Hydroxide



One of a series of educational
strips prepared by Cutter Labora-
tories, Berkeley, California, to
help stockmen fight DISEASE—the
unhung rustler.

Meet Your "No. 1" FREIGHT INFORMATION MAN



Your Santa Fe Freight Representative knows the answers to your problems

Your Santa Fe freight representative is a professional "answer man," with ready access to the collective information, knowledge and "know-how" of Santa Fe's entire organization of transportation specialists.

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Santa Fe—all the way



ways very uneven. Long-fed cattle are certain to continue on a premium basis and the cheaper buyers can get utility and good grades the more they can pay for choice and prime without getting out of compliance.

Changes in stocker and feeder prices at Chicago were minor during the past month, although the supply was augmented by the arrival of many replacement offerings from other markets direct to feeder dealers. Since Kansas City reopened, that market has had a fairly liberal percentage of stockers and feeders which found a very broad outlet. Denver and Omaha are not getting a normal supply of replacement stock but inquiry at those markets has become urgent.

Replacements Expected to Go Up

Now that there is such a scramble for stockers and feeders after weeks of stagnation, it is expected that replacement costs will go up. Already there has been a rise of \$1 to \$2 over the low time rollbacks became effective and many of the producers are asking as much for their holdings as before any controls.

Good and choice short yearlings and calves at Chicago sold at \$34.50 to \$37 and some steer calves scored \$37.50. Choice 750- to 1,100-pound replacement steers sold at \$34.25 to \$35.25, medium and low good 700- to 900-pound kinds making \$28.50 to \$32.50, with common as low as \$25.50. Shortfed 950-pound steers went to a finisher at \$36. One lot of 500-pound choice steers went as high as \$38.75.

Many of the other markets reported good and choice heifers on country account at \$31 to \$34 but some 560-pound kinds at Denver reached \$35 and represented top choice. Common stock heifers have been obtainable at \$26.50 to \$28. Many cows have gone to the country at \$21 to \$25.50. Choice calves at some points went at \$39 and above but those from 175 to 300 pounds were noted at \$40 to \$43 and a few as high as \$45. Calves in producing areas bid \$38 a short time ago are now selling at \$40.

Hog Supplies Large

Hog receipts have been comparatively liberal and during late July and early August Midwest supplies were the largest for that period since 1944. This enabled buyers to hold prices from attaining the upturn predicted earlier, and perhaps the market will be stabilized around current prices although buyers are very bearishly inclined.

Under protest, buyers paid somewhat higher for hogs following the uneven and lower early July market. Buying, however, always picked up on the breaks. There was a normal shipping demand for this time of the year. Compared with a month ago, butchers 180 to 240 pounds were steady to a little higher but those above 240 pounds showed considerable advance, and sows were mostly 75 cents to \$1.25 higher.

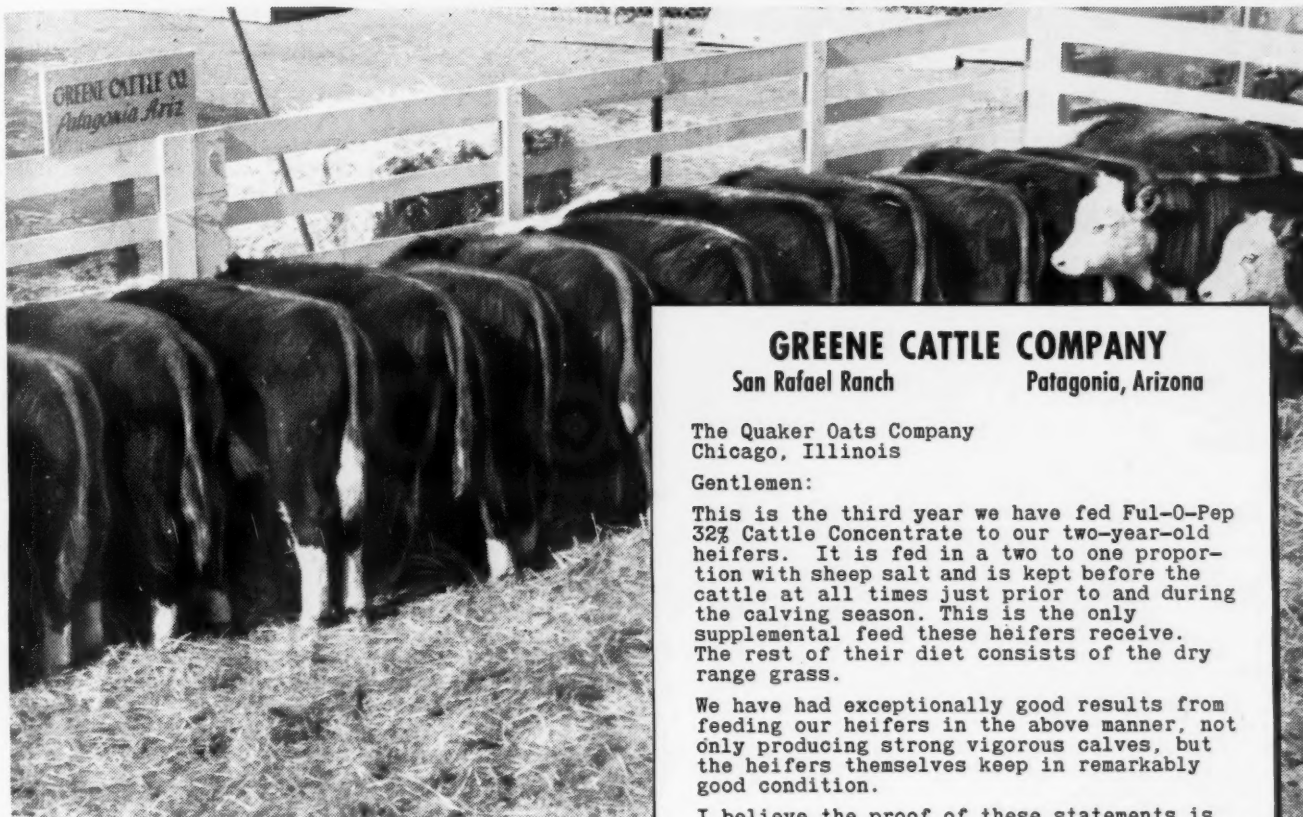
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✓ **HEIFERS CALVE EASILY** when fed Ful-O-Pep Cattle Feed Special. Cattlemen report heifers are strong at calving time, and calf size is good. Cows, too, keep in good condition and raise strong, sturdy calves.

\$23.85, the highest since last February which is the high time for the year to date and it is very unusual for February prices to be above those for other months. Many of the choice butchers cleared at \$23 to \$23.50 and near the close buyers almost had the best hogs down to \$23. Late sales of best light sows were around \$21 to \$21.25 but extremely heavy kinds continued to sell down to \$17.

The 1951 wool crop for the country at 229,111,000 pounds was up 4 per cent from 1950 but down 27 per cent from the 1940-49 average. It was not an appreciable increase but the trend is encouraging. The native states reported 61,000,000 pounds and the western states including Texas and South Da-

kota had 168,000,000 pounds.

The lamb crop for the United States for 1951 was estimated at 18,761,000, up 1 per cent from a year earlier. It was the first time since 1941 when there was an increase over the previous year. The West reported 12,183,000 and the native states came up with 6,578,000.

Idaho lambs have been moving freely, yet relatively few came east of Ogden where the bulk was marketed. Yields were less satisfactory than last year and most of the crop has been making 48 to 50 per cent as against higher figures for most of the natives and the range lambs in Colorado. A few sappy lambs were moved earlier but buyers made no effort to establish any particular premium for them, so that in

the main owners are now offering "mine run" lambs without any home sorting.

Although not many feeder lambs are being placed under contract in producing areas, those coming to the central markets are commanding a substantial premium over slaughter kinds. Frequently the premium amounts to \$1 or more. One would think with this condition prevailing that the buying in producing areas would improve but prospective buyers claim owners are too bullish in their ideas.

Slaughter spring lambs worked upward and then weakened off, closing prices at Chicago holding about steady with a month earlier although the late decline was not so severe as some of the other markets. Yearlings continued in fairly good supply for this season of the year but late sales were around \$1 higher while aged ewes closed strong to 50 cents higher. Feeder lambs were sharply up and at the season's best level.

Spring slaughter lambs topped \$32.50 early and the bulk for the month made \$31 to \$32 although some scored \$32.25 around mid-August. Some shorn spring lambs made \$31.50. Relatively few fat ewes passed \$15 but some choice scored \$16 to \$17 and cull to good usually made \$11 to \$14. Fed yearlings with No. 1 skins went at \$28.25 to \$29, a top of \$29.75.

Breeding ewes were in broad demand with sales at \$17.50 to \$25, according to age. Good to choice feeder lambs at Denver sold at \$31 to \$32, with a top of \$32.50. Omaha reported good and choice feeder lambs late at \$30 to \$32.50, some 49-pound offerings reaching \$33.25 and 102-pound Idaho shearing lambs scoring \$30.25.

RANGE SALES

REPORT from Denver is that trading in producing areas has been increasing rapidly and in many instances prices for cattle are averaging around \$2 higher than a month ago. In North Park, Colorado, 800 choice yearling steers were reported at \$34, fall delivery; a later deal for 400 head, \$35 for yearlings with a high reputation. Some buyers in eastern Colorado were bidding \$32 on yearling heifers. Several hundred heifer calves were received at \$33 to \$34, these having been put under contract before the current advance.

Around Cimarron, N. M., 700 steer calves were reported at \$40, fall delivery, estimated weight 375 pounds. These were bid \$38 two weeks earlier. In the Des Moines section 150 800-pound steers sold at \$32 and 250 head estimated at 700 to 725 pounds sold at same price, both October delivery, reportedly to a California buyer. Several strings steer calves were bid \$40 and some mixed calves up to \$39. A string of 700- to 750-pound cows north of Des Moines off pasture with no rain all summer sold at \$240 per head. These cows would nor-

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mally weigh 900 to 950 pounds.

In Wyoming, near Saratoga, 250 650-pound yearling steers were bid \$34 to be trucked 12 miles and weighed without shrink.

Oklahoma reported 34 cars steers about 1,100 pounds sold, current delivery, for feeding in Colorado and Nebraska, at \$31 or less.

Reported from Texas were: 100 calves at \$36, November delivery. For October delivery: 140 steer yearlings \$34.50; 90 steer yearlings \$33; 80 heifer yearlings \$31.50; 60 steer calves \$40; 300 mixed calves \$37 for steers and \$36 for the heifers. Current delivery: 210 steer yearlings, 550 pounds, \$34; 150 mixed calves \$36 for heifers and \$38 for the steers.

Billings, Mont., reported several thousand cattle and calves contracted for fall delivery at \$36 to \$40 for the steers and \$35 to \$38 for the heifers and numerous strings yearling steers at \$33 to \$34 with extremes ranging from \$31 to \$35. 650 two-year-old steers near Sheridan, Wyo., sold at \$33, immediate delivery, and 77 head in northwestern South Dakota at \$32. Representative transactions on yearling steers, late September and October delivery, included 70 Herefords near Cameron, Mont., at \$33.85, 30 yearling heifers at \$31, 300 Angus yearling steers in south central Montana at \$35 and 100 Hereford yearlings at \$34. Deals on heifers included 50 two-year-old spayed heifers near Dillon at \$30 and 20 yearlings near Twin Bridges at \$31.50. Calves got top action and sales for fall delivery were at \$37 for steers and \$35 for heifers on 100 head in the Martinsdale vicinity, two strings of 50 head in the Choteau area, and 50 head near White Sulphur Springs. Near Ringling, 215 Hereford calves were contracted at \$40 for steers and \$38 for the heifers. Transactions at \$38 for steer calves included 30 head near Cardwell and 190 near Choteau, with the heifer end at \$36. Steer calves at \$36 included 150 head in northwestern South Dakota, 25 near Augusta and 20 in Simms area.

Reports from San Francisco included contracts of 1,000 medium steers in Kansas at \$29.25; 750 three-year-old steers in Kansas at \$30; 175 Oregon twos and 1,250 in Montana at \$32.50; a large string of twos in Wyoming at \$33 and 200 in Utah at \$33.25. Several strings heifers were contracted at \$31 to \$32.50, including 400 in Oklahoma at \$31, 250 in Idaho at \$31.25, some lots in Wyoming and Oklahoma at \$32 and a short string in Idaho at \$32.25. Numerous lots of one to four loads yearling steers were contracted at \$32.50. In Arizona 800 yearlings were contracted at \$32.50. In northeastern California, several short strings of yearlings brought \$33. Near Evanston, Wyo., and in the Jackson Hole country, several strings yearling steers were contracted at \$35, some with a 10 per cent cut at \$1 or more discount. Calf deals included 500 in east central Arizona at \$38 with a few short yearlings included at the same money, an outstanding herd. Through Montana, Idaho, Ore-

gon and California, small strings mixed calves brought \$36.50 to \$37.50, some heifer calves down to \$34.50.

Spokane reports 300 head two-year-old northeastern Washington grass steers averaging 1,050 pounds, immediate delivery, at \$32 to a western Washington feedlot for finishing; 1,150- to 1,200-pound grassers for finishing and slaughter, \$32, fat but rough and uneven, Oct. 1 delivery. 100 850-pound long yearling steers sold to south central Washington at \$32.25, 4 per cent shrink at ranch. Many asking prices on yearling steers were at \$32.50 to \$33 and above. Occasional bids of \$34 to \$35 were made on 400- to 450-pound steer calves for October-November delivery and up to \$34 on mixed calves. Asking prices generally were a dollar or more above these figures. 900 yearling steers in central and east Oregon went at \$32, October delivery, 4 per cent shrink; 100 mixed calves in northeastern Washington were contracted for October delivery at \$35.

The President and "Missouri or Bust"

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, upon reading in the June issue of the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER the article by Marguerite Riordan on the famous ride of Francois Xavier Aubry ("Missouri or Bust," page 10), has been good enough to add to the material available on the subject. Under date of July 28, he wrote:

"I had previously investigated this famous ride and was not in agreement with the facts as stated in Miss Riordan's article. I referred the matter to Usher L. Burdick, congressman from North Dakota, who is an authority on that period in our history between the end of the Mexican War and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroads....

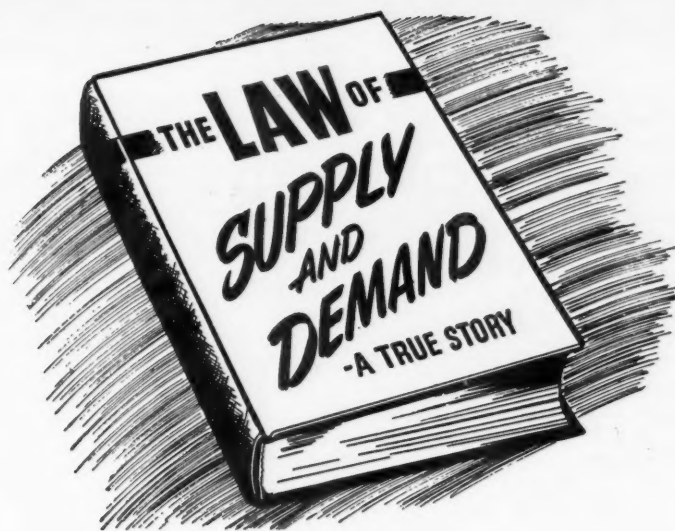
"You can absolutely rely on the facts as stated by Congressman Burdick. The congressman has the greatest library in existence, except the one in the University of Oklahoma, covering this period of our history. In fact, he is the author



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September, 1951

of a large number of pamphlets on this period.—(Signed) HARRY S. TRUMAN."

Following is the letter from Congressman Burdick, copy of which President Truman had enclosed with his own letter, and which contains data somewhat at variance with the version that appeared in the PRODUCER story: (The correspondence was brought to the attention of the author of that article, and the response prepared by Miss Riordan is also reproduced.)

* * *

Congressman Burdick's Letter

Dear Mr. President: Answering your letter of July 6, with reference to Aubry's famous rides from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., and return, I submit here the following facts:

Francois Xavier Aubry was of French

descent, and was born in Canada, at Mashkinonge, Quebec, on Dec. 4, 1824. His family came from Abbeville, France. He came to the United States in 1843, at the age of 19. He obtained a clerkship at St. Louis in 1843, in the store of Lamoureux & Blanchard, 14 South First Street. In 1847 he became a wholesale trader at Santa Fe.—Reference: *Les Canadiens ore L'Quest*, Montreal, 1878, Vol. 2, pp. 179-181.

At this time, Norris Colburn held the record for a trip from Santa Fe to Independence. His record was 24½ days.—Reference: *Daily Missouri Republican*, Sept. 2, 1846, and Jan. 18, 1848.

Between Dec., 1847, and Sept., 1848, "Little Aubry" made his first trips from Santa Fe to Independence, each of which was completed in less than the record time of the period.

The first accounts of his escapades appeared in the St. Louis newspapers of the time. George D. Brewster wrote to Harper's Magazine, and also sent letters to the New York Herald concerning them. The book, "Overland With Kit Carson," by Brewster, briefly reports the second trip. (Pp. 251 to 254.)

In all, "Little Aubry" made three historic trips from Santa Fe to Independence, as follows:

First: Left Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 22, 1847, and arrived at Independence, Mo., Jan. 5, 1848, consuming a period of 14 days. Four head of horses and three mules were killed or worn out on this trip. The best previous record was 24½ days.

Second: Left Santa Fe on May 19, 1848, and arrived at Independence on May 28, 1848, consuming a period of 8 days, 10 hours. On this trip three horses and two mules were killed.

Third: Left Santa Fe on Sept. 12, 1848, and arrived at Independence on Sept. 17, 1848, consuming a period of 5 days, 16 hours.

The distance, of course, was 780 miles, and on this last trip an average of 140 miles per day was made. This was the record of all time, and on this last trip six horses were killed. "Little Aubry" walked 20 miles for a new mount, and ate only three meals. Six hundred miles of the way was muddy, and 24 hours of the trip was made in driving rain.

The best horse that showed up in all these trips was his own mare, Dolly (or Molly), a Palomino or buckskin. She carried him 200 miles in 26 hours on a continuous ride, stopping only for feed and water. The record is silent on whether or not this mare perished, but since she was his favorite saddle mare, it can be presumed that she was spared.—Reference: *Daily Missouri Republican*, Sept. 23, 1848; Reference: *The Weekly Revelee of St. Louis*, Sept. 24, 1848: "The extraordinary feat of this gentleman transcends the history of travel."

A Missouri River steamer was named after Aubry. This boat was completed in April, 1853.—Reference: *Daily Missouri Republican*, Jan. 26, Apr. 19, 1853.

After his first trip described here Aubry wrote to the war department, asking for more protection from Indians.—Reference: See letters from Aubry to Marcy, secretary of war, Feb. 16, 1848. Index to Letters received, No. 143 MMs. O.R.D.A.G.O. Reply, Marcy to Aubry, Mar. 7, 1848 in Military Book XXVIII, O.R.D.A.G.O.

Aubry was killed at Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 18, 1854, in a duel with Richard H. Whitman.—Reference: *Daily Missouri Republican*, Oct. 28, 1854.

I fail to find any evidence of the weight of Aubry, but he must have been a very small man, as he was known throughout the Southwest as "Little Aubry." On his last trip Aubry slept six hours at Independence, and then took a boat to St. Louis and went to the office of the *Daily Missouri Republican* where he gave a full account of his trip. His appearance at St. Louis was within

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siastic booster for Tubex and Lentovet. "It's handy to carry right with you as you work around the ranch," he states. "We have had excellent results with Lentovet penicillin treating our cattle, sheep, horses and dogs for a wide variety of sickness and injuries."

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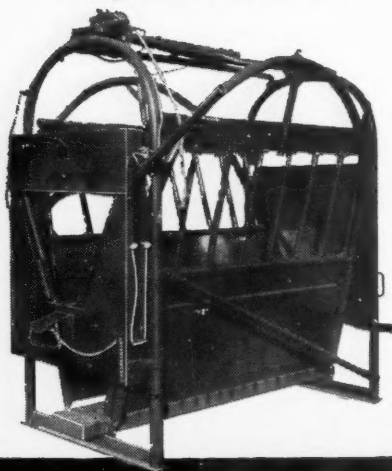
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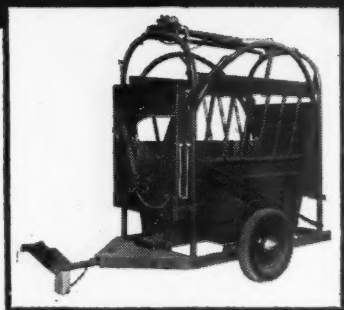
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the ten-day period from the time he left Independence on this historic trip to Santa Fe.

I believe you will find this statement perfectly trustworthy, as I have examined very carefully what records there are.—(Signed) USHER L. BURDICK, M. C.

* * *

MARGUERITE RIORDAN'S REPLY:

President Truman's interest in my recent story, "Missouri or Bust," was most gratifying to me. It was very thoughtful and gracious of him to ask Senator Burdick to send me additional information and biographical leads which would otherwise have been inaccessible to me . . . One of the pleasantest aspects of writing western history is the reader response. Sometimes a reader will recall a little-known incident or bit of information. Occasionally someone will send in an old picture or perhaps a set of pictures. (Such a set of pictures once reached me after the publication of a certain story. However, they were opened by mistake and the return address as well as the letter which accompanied them were missing, so I was never able to acknowledge them.)

This story of Francis Xavier Aubry's notable rides from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., was a fascinating research project; it was almost impossible to find material. There were so many contradictory stories that it was difficult to get the true one.

The problem of Aubry's source of supply of relay horses was one of the unanswered questions. Probably one of the most interesting accounts of the race was related by Alexander Majors, pioneer owner of freighting and stage lines, in his book, "Seventy Years on the Frontier." Mr. Majors stated:

"Mr. Aubry was a Canadian-Frenchman of low stature, short limbs . . . and was at the very zenith of his manhood. I was well acquainted with, and did considerable business with, Aubry during his years of freighting.

"I met him when he was making his famous ride, at the point on the Santa Fe road called Rabbit Ear. He passed my train at full gallop without asking a single question as to the dangers of Indians ahead . . .

"F. X. Aubry traveled a distance of 800 miles in five days and 13 hours. The ride was, in my opinion, the most remarkable one ever made by any man . . . He kept a lead horse by his side most of the time, so that when the one he was riding gave out, he changed the saddle to the extra horse, left the one he had been riding and went on again at full speed.

"At the time he made this ride, in much of the territory he passed through he was liable to meet hostile Indians—so that his adventure was daring in more ways than one. In the first place, a man who attempted to ride 800 miles at the time he did took his life in his hands. There is, perhaps, not one man in a million who could have lived to finish such a journey."

According to another source, (Little, 'What I saw on the Santa Fe Trail'):

"Aubry had numerous caravans on the road, and he had one good horse—a horse of great endurance—with each caravan." Mr. Little infers that Aubry was supplied with horses from his own caravans. This is possible, of course, but Mr. Majors' suggestion of a lead horse seems much more probable. (In the cowboy-cowpony race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, the cowboys used lead ponies for their relay horses.)

In another source, I found that Aubry was said to have received an arrow in his arm, in one of these races, so I was interested in Senator Burdick's notation on the letters sent by Aubry to Marcy, secretary of war, asking for more protection from the Indians.

Senator Burdick states that his records are silent concerning the fate of Aubry's favorite mare, Dolly, or Molly, which in one of my sources, (an old newspaper, name missing, dated 1885) was called "Nelly." According to this source "He (Aubry) possessed a beautiful mare, Nelly, a favorite animal, noted for speed and endurance, but she expired at the end of the first 150 miles." Another source, which I used in my story, indicated that she might have been spared.

Practically all of my material was gleaned from old newspapers, some of which differed greatly in both details and essentials. Although our western history department of the Public Library here in Denver owns two of the Aubry diaries and some of his letters, the diary (or diaries) concerning the period of the races is missing. Neither do the letters make any reference to them. On this account, I was deeply grateful for the opportunity of examining the notations and references submitted by Senator Burdick.

Perhaps our news reporting today is more accurate, or possibly the reading public is more information-conscious than in those days. Whatever the reason, it is certainly true that the "story behind the story" can lead one into many blind alleys and "no-thoroughfare" streets.



THE NEW YORK TIMES PHOTOGRAPH BY WORLD PHOTO SERVICE

"Isn't it just too, too romantic? They probably all eloped last night."

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RANCH BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

By MONT H. SAUNDERSON

(Mr. Sanderson, who has appeared in these pages on numerous previous occasions, now is working as a western ranching and lands private consultant, and has located at Bozeman, Mont. For some years he resided in Denver, Colo., as the western resource economist of the Forest Service. For some years prior to that work, he was the ranch management specialist at Montana State College. He is the author of two books dealing with western ranching and land uses: "Western Stock Ranching" and "Western Land and Water Use.")

IN THIS ARTICLE ON WESTERN stock ranch business management, I'm going to limit myself strictly to that feature of ranch management. I have for past issues of the **AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER** written articles dealing with ranch production management—with how different kinds of stock ranches are organized and operated for efficient production. Business management and production management are interrelated, of course. I'm going to discuss just the former, even though I may have to oversimplify somewhat in doing so.

Good ranch business management, like all business management, starts with

the making and using of good financial plans. We'll first consider how such plans are made, for the stock ranch. Then, we'll see how those plans are applied and used.

Ranch financial plans are of two kinds. One of these is the annual financial plan for the year's operation of the ranch. The other is the long-run plan for the livestock production credit and the ranch land credit. Let's consider these two plans in order.

Any good ranch operator has a financial plan for the current year's operations. He knows approximately what his various operating costs will run, through the year, and he has a fair guess as to what his operating revenues will be. He knows when and how much production credit he will need, through the season, until his revenue from sales is available.

When such a financial plan for the year is prepared in some systematic form, we call it a "budget." As such, it may be quite simple, giving only lump-sum estimates of the main items, or it may be very complete and detailed. A good budget will prepare the cost estimates in some detail, by months, and summarize them for the year.

There is, of course, a limit to the detailed breakdown that one can and

should make, of each of the main cost items, in preparing budget estimates of costs. As a rule the best procedure in making the budget estimates of costs is to follow the same main expense accounting items as those used in the ranch financial accounting. Then, such breakdown may be made under each of those main accounts as will help one in making the most accurate budget estimates and plans.

FOR an illustration of this, one of the main ranch operating cost accounts for most ranches is hired labor. The budget estimate of this item will break it down into kinds and amounts of different kinds of hired labor, rates paid to each kind, cost of each kind, by months. Good budget estimating will thus break each of the main cost items down into their principal different items.

In the preparation of budget estimates of costs, one draws on his past experience and knowledge of the cost requirements. In this, you think first in terms of the physical amounts and quantities for those cost requirements. You make an estimate of the man days of time required, the machinery operating time, the gallons of gasoline, the tons of hay, hundredweight of cottonseed cake, etc. Then, to these estimates of the

physical amount, you add the estimated price requirements, you add the estimated price of the materials of the each principle.

When the summation of time and the sales. Thus, year the budget, preferably, proposed by We see, there is the financial.

So much of the year's operation, as a detail head," is the business management plan in the tations. Obviously, it leaves no passes on.

Though of the essential for when the capital financial and earning term ranch.

at home or abroad

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physical amounts of the cost requirement, you apply current prices or forecasted prices to these items of the cost requirements. From the prices and the amounts, you derive the budget estimates of the total financial amounts, for each principal expenditure account.

When completed the budget shows a summation of the cost items and of the time and the amount of the income from sales. Thus as a financial plan for the year the budget will show, by months preferably, the outgo, the income, the proposed borrowings and repayments. We see, then, that the completed budget is the financial plan for the year.

So much for the budget, as an expression of the financial plan for the year's operation of the ranch. Such an annual financial plan, whether prepared as a detailed budget or "carried in the head," is the first essential in any business management. Carrying any such plan in the head has some distinct limitations. One of these, and the most obvious, is that the owner of the head leaves no record of his plan when he passes on.

Though a financial plan beyond that of the current year may not be too essential for some ranches, it is necessary when the ranch has long-run financial obligations. Then, there must be a capital finance plan suited to the values and earnings of the ranch. Good long-term ranch capital financing and finan-

cial plans now are much more common than they were, not many years ago.

WHEN a financial plan for the operating year of the ranch is worked out and prepared in the form of a budget, what uses does such a plan serve? One of the most obvious uses is in planning with the finance people about the year's credit arrangements. The budget shows just where and how the borrowings and repayments fit into the receipts and expenditures for the year. More important than this or any other one use of the financial plan for the year, though, is to have a financial plan for the year, as a guide to management through the year. That is important, even though the ranchman who makes such a plan may have to depart from it significantly, as the year progresses. The manager who makes such changes in his financial plan at least makes them knowingly, and has a basis for examining the reasons for the changes.

As we've already noted, the accounting terms used in setting up the budget estimates of the year's ranch operating costs should be the same as those used in the ranch accounting system. That way, the accounts showing the actual results of operations can be easily and directly compared with the budget estimates, periodically through the year. Thus the budget becomes a tool for business management and control.

Should any one of the accounts showing the expenditures, as the year progresses, be significantly different from the estimate in the budget, a good manager seeks to find the reason therefor.

When used this way in relation to the budget, the accounting system serves as more than just an historical review, at the close of the year, of the year's operations. It becomes an aid in business management, through the year. The historical review at the close of the year is useful, of course. It may reveal some mistakes made during the year that can and should be avoided, come next year. Why not use the combination of the budget plan and the accounting results through the year to catch such mistakes and correct them early, before they may "get out of hand?"

The accounting system used by the stock ranch should contain those operating cost accounts that will give the clearest picture of costs to the ranch operator. Usually those accounts will be: 1) Hired labor, 2) Supplies for hired labor, 3) Purchased feeds, 4) Livestock supplies, 5) Ranch supplies, 6) Leases, 7) Taxes, 8) Machinery expense, 9) Auto and truck expense, 10) General and miscellaneous expense. This or some similar classification of the annual operating costs serves best for the financial planning and the year's accounting.

Besides these operating expenditure accounts, a good plan for the ranch fi-

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ODUCER

September, 1951

financial accounting will provide for a record of the main costs in terms of physical quantities and amounts. By this I mean such things as records of labor and equipment time and the quantities used of the main supply items. Such physical records help one in making a good financial analysis. For one such illustration, you might have an "argument" with the income tax collector over how much of the current year's expenditures can be called actual expense and how much should be capitalized as ranch development, rather than charged to the year's operations. If you have the time records showing the actual uses of ranch machinery and equipment, likely you can answer the questions satisfactorily.

BESIDES thus facilitating the financial analysis, the needed records of quantities and amounts of the main cost items are useful if not essential in working out the budget estimates for the coming year. As already noted, the most effective procedure in making budget estimates is to start with the physical estimates for the cost items and then apply prices to the estimated physical amounts. Prices may change considerably, from year to year, but the physical data for costs don't change as often or as much. One can make some bad guesses in ranch budget preparation if you try to make estimates only in dollars and cents, without estimating the physical requirements of the cost items.

Most western stock ranches are busi-

ness enterprises of some size. They are highly specialized producers, with a highly seasonal income. They have high capital requirements—one of the highest in ratio to income of any of the agricultural enterprises. These truths all add up to one thing: stock ranches, more than most agricultural enterprises, must have good business management if they are to succeed.

Business management of any enterprise begins with a good financial plan. That is so however much the plan may have to be modified through the year. When such a plan is prepared as a systematic budget and tied in with the ranch accounting through the year, the accounting becomes a forward-looking tool for management. Without such a financial plan and its use through the year, the financial accounting is largely backward-looking, and a historical review of the year at the close of the year.

Space limitations will not permit some of the detail that I should like to put into this article. Especially is this so for some of the procedures in preparing and using stock ranch budgets and financial plans. This and other features of western stock ranch business management may be had in adequate detail from my book "Western Stock Ranching." This book is available from the University of Minnesota Press, at Minneapolis.

JUNIOR NOTES

The South Dakota Junior Stock Growers Association held its fourth annual convention at Rapid City on May 31, June 1 and 2. Twenty-five members were present to attend meetings and elect officers. Three new officers were installed, including President Jim Sutton, Agar; Vice-President Robert Adrian, White River; Historian Ross Ham, Piedmont. Lois Sutton, Agar, was renamed secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

Tours of the Black Hills and the Homestake Mine in Lead had to be omitted due to a surprise snowstorm and disagreeable weather. However, other enjoyable functions replaced the planned tours, these including talks and a tour of the museum at the School of Mines in Rapid City.—LOIS SUTTON, Secretary.

The Junior Colorado Cattlemen's Association completed a tour on July 28 in which four ranches—those of John Casey, Norman Smith, John R. Cummins and C. E. Tupps—were visited. The purpose of the tour was to study the feeding and breeding programs, and the general management and setup of the ranches. A banquet was held on Friday night, and the tour was termed highly successful by its participants.

The Colorado Juniors are planning to have, or share, a booth at the 1952 National Western Stock Show in Denver, for the purpose of promoting membership. A roping saddle will be raffled off during one of the performances, and tickets for this saddle will soon be on sale.—VIRGINIA PAINTER, president.

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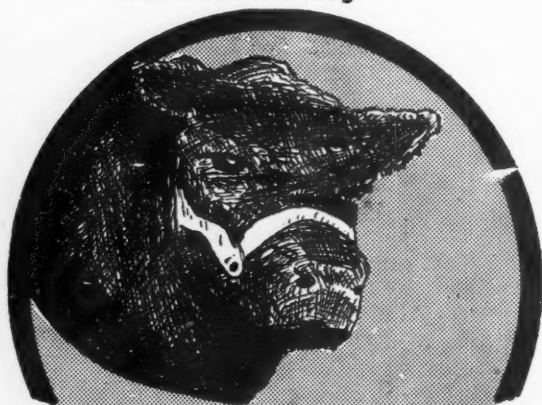
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Legislative Trends Affecting Trucking

TRUCK TRANSPORTATION will be facilitated in several instances and seriously impeded in none as the result of changes in motor vehicle size and weight laws enacted this year by the legislators of at least 10 states, a survey reveals.

Violators of truck load limits, however, will run into stiffer penalties enacted in at least 16 states, as well as more stringent enforcement programs being planned or conducted in many other states.

Changes in truck size or weight regulations, or both, had been enacted by mid-August by the legislatures of Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, with a truck weight liberalization bill on its way to final adoption in Pennsylvania.

States with new laws providing stiffer penalties for violation of size and weight laws include California, Maryland, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin. A similar measure was headed for enactment in Pennsylvania.

On a state-by-state basis, in the area of American National Cattlemen's Association state membership, current-year legislative and administrative action affecting truck size and weight laws, and their enforcement, includes:

ALABAMA—Legislature killed bill which would have increased permissible truck length limit from 45 to 50 feet.

CALIFORNIA—New law prescribes mandatory fines for overloaded trucks, with the fines starting at \$10 for 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of overload and running as high as \$1,000 for more than 12,500 pounds overload. Suspension of any part of the penalty on a second or subsequent offense is prohibited.

FLORIDA—Facilities for enforcement of overload regulations have been more than doubled. Four weighing stations were supplemented by six others on Aug. 1, with all being manned by the state highway patrol on a 24-hour basis.

IDAHO—State Police Superintendent A. P. Bunderson has warned of plans for vigorous drive against overweight and over-extended trucks.

KANSAS—Two bills which would have permitted longer and heavier loads were rejected by the legislature. One bill would have increased permissible length from 50 to 55 feet, while the other would have allowed an additional three tons for cargo weights. Present Kansas load limit, based on axle formula, is 60,650 pounds.

NEVADA—Following protracted controversy, legislature rejected proposals which would have lowered maximum truck weight limits. Adopted instead was legislation leaving maximum load

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They have been making good for ranchers all through the West.

limits for trucks unchanged, except for a slight increase in two of the smaller classifications. Also, weight for tandem axles was increased from 30,800 to 32,000 pounds.

New law authorizes state highway patrol officers to stop for weighing any vehicle they have "reason to believe"

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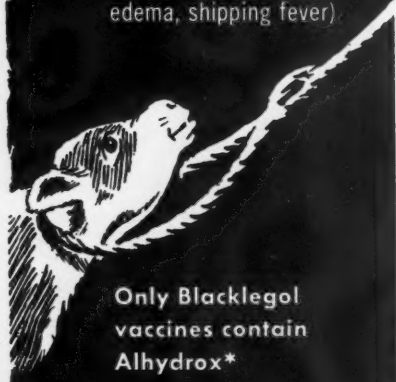
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may be overloaded, and requires driver of such vehicle to stop at a "suitable place" for removal of overload. Also, makes driver or his employer guilty of a misdemeanor for failing to stop for inspection when ordered, or for violating any other section of the act, and otherwise provides for more stringent weight law enforcement.

NORTH DAKOTA—State Attorney General E. T. Christianson recently declared it impossible to construe and enforce part of a truck law enacted by 1951 legislature. He referred to a section undertaking to regulate tandem axle allowances, which stipulates: "All axles shall have adequate acting brakes and all tandem axles must be so constructed and installed so that a vertical movement of either axle in an amount not to exceed three inches will not alter the load imposed on the axle by more than 1,500 pounds."

Although stating that his office regards that section as "inoperative and unworkable" and hence void, the attorney general stressed that other regulatory sections of the law remain unaffected.

North Dakota lawmakers rejected two bills to boost truck length and weight limits. One would have increased the length limit on tractor-truck combinations from 45 to 50 feet and would have further provided that, at the discretion of the state highway commissioner, lengths up to 60 feet could be authorized. The other would have changed the formula for weight limits to increase the maximum to 72,280 pounds on 60-foot tractor-trailer combinations.

Enacted was a new North Dakota law providing for fines graduated from 1 cent per pound of overload weight of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds and 10 cents per pound for excess weight over 5,000 pounds.

OKLAHOMA—A bill which would have increased by 2,000 pounds the state's 60,000-pound truck weight limit was vetoed by Governor Murray. The measure also would have provided a weight tolerance, and provided a length limit for "unitized equipment" so constructed and attached that the vehicle and load become a unit.

OREGON—New law amended table of weights based on axle spacing to provide a maximum limit of 76,800 pounds instead of 72,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA—A bill which would have lowered truck load limits to 60,000 pounds was killed by legislature. Enacted, however, was a measure providing for graduated fines ranging from 3 to 10 cents a pound for excess weight.

TEXAS—New law increased truck weight limit from 48,000 to 58,420 pounds. Abolishing the state's former 48,000-pound gross weight limit and eliminating the former formula, the new law provides for gross weights based on axle spacing graduated from 32,000 pounds if spacing is four feet to 58,420 pounds if spacing is 41 feet.

Also enacted legislation permitting state highway police and sheriffs, as well

as weight inspectors, to enforce law against overloading, and providing that trucks carrying excess weight can be required to unload the extra poundage on the spot, except livestock and certain perishables.

UTAH—Recently began construction of 10 permanent and two semi-permanent truck weight and registration checking stations.

WYOMING—New law slightly changes gross weights for various axle spacing between 11 feet and 56 feet, but leaves unchanged the maximum load limit.

National's General Council Meets

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the American National Cattlemen's Association met in Denver Aug. 20-21 to consider price control, transportation, public relations and other problems. President Loren Bamert presided. A report on finances showed a rather satisfactory situation in gains during the year, although more activity was indicated for the public relations and National Live Stock Tax Committee financial set-ups.

Discussion on price controls centered on the possible renewal of the fight over packer-slaughter quotas. The council urged further strenuous efforts against the controls. Hearings on the quota question by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee are expected and Secretary F. E. Mollin left shortly after the council meeting for Washington.

When the Senate early voted on this question the count was 47 to 33 against quotas and the House, after much public discussion on the question, voted against it with a majority of 82.

In a discussion of the cattle population situation (government men are now predicting a record 90,000,000 cattle in the country Jan. 1, 1952) it was noted that the federally inspected slaughter of she-stuff during June was 34.1 per cent of total slaughter compared with 40.1 per cent last June. This means further increase unless the slaughter of she-stuff during the remainder of the year is heavy.

The council in a release urged that stockmen market as heavily as possible of animals available for beef this fall to fill in a possible beef shortage in the gap between the end of grass cattle marketing and the start of the new crop of short-fed cattle.

The second day of the conference, presided over by First Vice-President Sam Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., was devoted largely to public relations matters. The association's new film, "Land of Our Fathers," was previewed in unedited form. Concensus of the council was that the film was well documented and will prove even more successful than "All Grass Is Flesh," which has been shown to six or seven million people.

The general council is composed of the presidents of the state cattlemen's associations.

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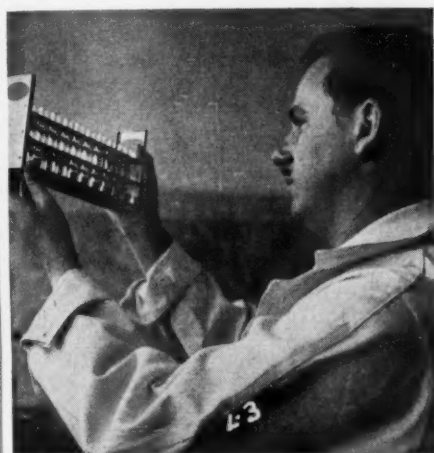


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September



Animals showing symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease are held by the owner and "mouthed" by a veterinarian. If the malady is of a vesicular nature, a sample of the fluid or tissue is taken and the herd is placed under quarantine.



The sample is subjected to laboratory analysis as soon as possible after taken. Seven times in the past two years such analyses have disclosed foot-and-mouth disease infection. In a great many cases the tests have indicated vesicular stomatitis, a disease which produces symptoms almost identical to foot-and-mouth disease but is not considered serious.



A very costly effect of foot-and-mouth disease is the failure of many animals that have had it to recover normal production of milk and meat. Abortion and sterility is also very common among infected animals.

New Foot-Mouth Break Is Downed in Mexico

On Aug. 15 the USDA announced that a new outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in an area eastward of Mexico City, near the town of Nautla, State of Veracruz, Mexico, and only about 175 miles from the place where the outbreak occurred last December. That outbreak, reported on Jan. 2, was about 100 miles south of the northern quarantine line. Suspicious symptoms in four different herds have been tentatively diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease, and a strict quarantine has been placed on the entire area, with all herds undergoing inspection to detect any possible spread of infection.

* * *

Just before the foregoing announcement was released, the Mexico-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease had prepared a statement on the current situation in Mexico. During July a total of 8,019,971 cattle, sheep, goats and swine were inspected for possible presence of foot-and-mouth disease in the quarantine zone, but although numerous sick or injured animals under suspicion were carefully checked, no case of infection had at that time been discovered. Of the 3,989 sick-animal reports turned in, 1,310 came from livestock owners or other members of the community—indicating an encouraging trend in the degree of cooperation being obtained.


The report refers to the January outbreak, and declares that infection was prevented from spreading by prompt eradication of 62 cattle and 389 small animals and thorough disinfection of the premises.

In keeping with plans agreed upon by commission officials last year, the number of personnel and the inventory of equipment and animals had been reduced so that personnel at the end of July numbered 558.

Latest word from the USDA is that the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak discovered in Mexico last month has been brought under control. The Joint Mexican-United States Commission says that all infected animals have been eradicated and the disinfection of premises throughout the infected zone is well under way, although a strict quarantine will be maintained in the area until all danger of a new outbreak is past. Daily inspection of animals in adjoining herds was slated to continue for at least 15 days.

Newsweek Magazine said late last month that the United States had planned to lift the embargo on Mexican beef about Jan. 1.

The new outbreak puts off for probably about another year any possibility of opening of the border to importations of cattle into the United States.



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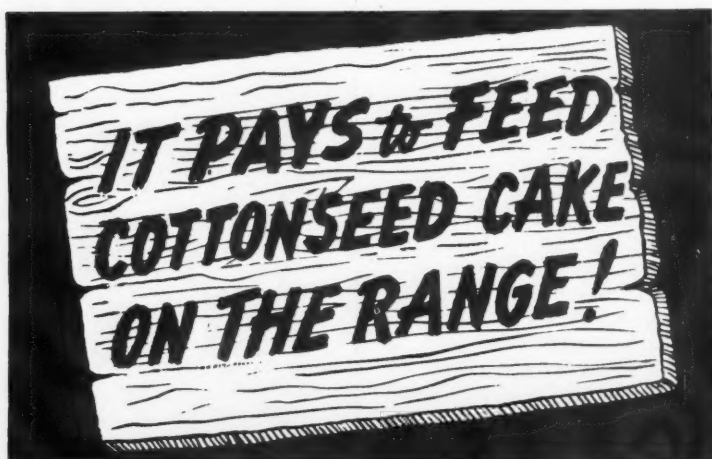
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Exposition, made up of a number of
tribes, sold three buffalo, to buy beef
for their annual pow-wow.

Neckyoke Jones Says:

Me an' old Greasewood got a cealin' price regulation wich was sent by De Salley's OPS boys to our butcher. This here two-page paper, in awful little printin', defines hamburger. It sez hamburger is ground, chopped or comminuted fresh beef derived from the skeletal part of the carcass—not includin' the head.

"That is sure fine," sez Greasewood, "because folks has been wonderin' fer a long time jest what hamburger really is. Now there ain't no mistakin'. It's comminuted beef from the skellyton. I've seen grinded, chopped, chawed an' pounded meat but I ain't never seen none wich was comminuted. I allus suspicioned it come offen the skellyton—seein' as how most cows has skellytons—an' there has been times when I've seen cows which didden have much else. You ain't to include the head—account of the horns, I reckon—which seems only fair. I wonder what about the tail an' the hoofs. It don't say you can't drop in a cupple feet of tail—an' there ain't no law, I guess, about slippin' in a piece of hide. This here regulation goes on to say you can't put in no cereal or ice. Sawdust is all right—but no cereal. As fer ice, I never did seen no ice in any hamburger I've et. Iced hamburger ort to be somethin' dainty. The main thing is that you got to be sure you git the meat offen a skellyton an' you can't put no bones in, accordin' to the paper. Iffen a butcher caught a cow with no skellyton an' used some of her for hamburger, De Salle'd be madder'n all git out. Ain't it wonderful how some bureycrat lawyer kin explain it all nice an' simple—so's even you'n me kin unnerstand it? We are sure livin' in a edjucated age!"—F.H.S.

NEBRASKA UPS INSPECTION FEES

The state committee on brands in Nebraska recently raised its inspection fee from 8 to 12 cents per head in an action authorized by the 1951 legislature. This is the first increase since 1944, and was deemed necessary because of rising costs which had depleted an essential surplus; the present raise was described as temporary, to be reduced when the surplus fund has been re-established.

CUT HAY EARLY

Cutting hay early yields more beef even though late cutting will yield more pounds of hay, says Capper's Farmer. Recent studies show that much early hay was so superior in quality to later cuttings that it took twice as much of the latter to add 100 pounds of weight to beef calves.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCE

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EXPLAINS INDUSTRY'S STAND ON CAPITAL GAINS

THE STATEMENT of Frank S. Boice, chairman of the National Live Stock Tax Committee, before the Senate Finance Committee reviews the development of capital gains treatment for livestock and gives the reasoning of the committee in its present request for clarifying amendment to the law. The statement in part follows:

We, as taxpayers, are asking for nothing more than the Courts and all expressions of Congress to date have said we should have. The bureau persists in refusing to recognize the requests of Congress and the decisions of the courts.

Section 117(j) of the present code applies to "property used in the trade or business." Treasury rulings issued in 1944 and 1945 rightly held that such term includes livestock held for draft, breeding or dairy purposes but attempted to exclude from such term normal sales of old animals sometimes referred to as "culls." Such limitation was held invalid by the eighth circuit court of appeals in the Albright case, and numerous tax court and district court decisions.

The conference committee on the Revenue Act of 1950 requested the bureau to follow the Albright decision, but the Treasury refused to do so and continued its litigation with uniform lack of success. Finally, after the fifth circuit court of appeals in the Bennett case reached the same conclusion as the eighth circuit in the Albright case and after the introduction of bills in the House to force acquiescence, the bureau in April, 1951, announced that it would recognize capital gains on these "culls." Shifting its ground, however, simultaneously it announced its decision to deny capital gains on younger animals, those "not used for substantially their full period of usefulness." Such policy has been implemented by a new ruling, Mimeograph 6660, released subsequent to the passage of the House bill.

Such denial of capital gains on prime and young animals used for draft, breeding or dairy purposes is contrary to earlier rulings of the bureau and at least eight tax court, district court and court of appeals decisions, and it discriminates against livestock, for no such principle applies with respect to other types of business property. It has compounded the confusion. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are in a turmoil over disputed returns and claims for refund and in ignorance as to what to do. If such bureau policy is permitted to stand, the litigation and conflict will continue, perhaps for years.

We favored the addition of Section 306 to the House bill. In view of the unreasonable limitations, however, contained in the subsequent ruling, we feel that the language of the House bill should be elaborated by the Senate so as specifically to negative these invalid limitations and to anticipate other threatened retaliatory interpretations—

so as to say to the Treasury, "This means you."

We feel that the bill should be amended to specify that it applies to livestock used for draft, breeding or dairy purposes, whether old or young, and that the holding period starts with the date of acquisition, not the date the animal is put to use. We feel that it should state that it is retroactive except in the extension of the holding period from six to 12 months. We would like the committee report to refer to these decisions and to spell out the fact that the amendment confirms present accounting methods for computing gain. We are not asking that animals held primarily for sale be treated as capital assets, but we are asking that the Treasury fairly and sincerely allow capital gain on those held for draft, breeding or dairy purposes. In order to reinforce this distinction, we are willing to accept the increase in the holding period to 12 months. If so amended, we feel that the bill would merely be stating more clearly what the House bill already intends.

Accordingly, we request that the bill be amended to read as follows:

"Section 306, Sales of Livestock.


"Section 117(j)(1) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Such term also includes livestock, regardless of age, held by the taxpayer for draft, breeding or dairy purposes, and held by him for 12 months or more from the date of acquisition.' The amendment made by this section shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1941, except that the extension of the holding period from six to 12 months shall be applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1950."

DROUTH CAUSES SHORTAGE OF MEAT IN MEXICO

Continuing drouth conditions in Mexico have brought on a shortage of meat, particularly the cheaper cuts, in recent weeks which has in turn resulted in cancellation of meat export permits of large packing plants at Tampico, Gomez, Palacio, Terreon and Monterrey. It has been estimated that in recent weeks almost half the butcher shops in Mexico City have been forced to close because of a lack of meat to sell.

WORLD MEAT TRADE FIGURES

The USDA last year imported more than four times as much meat as it sent overseas, with about 368,000,000 pounds coming into the country and 87,000,000 going out. Canada continued as the outstanding supplier; Mexican exported dropped from record levels of the previous two years. Total world meat trade was down slightly during the year, to 3,906 million pounds. Argentina provided a fourth of the international meat trade, and the United Kingdom continued to be the largest importer.




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Crossbreeding

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**Greater resistance to
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**THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS
WITH ALL THESE FEATURES:**



- 11 Ounce
Cowboy Denim!
- Branded
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- Sanforized Shrink!
Shrinkage Less Than 1%
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Guarantee!

Boys' sizes made
of 8 oz. Sanforized
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The H. D. LEE CO., Inc.
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Looking for Registered HEREFORDS

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We will help
You find what you want!

NO OBLIGATION-
NO COST TO YOU

SALES

Sept. 20 Wyoming	RUNNER HEREFORDS
	Sale at Ranch, Saratoga, Wyoming SEPT. 20, 1951 — 12:30 P.M.
	35 BULLS 30 FEMALES Bred and Open Females bred to M. W. Prince Larry 73 & M.W. Dandy Larry 4 For catalog write to JOHN W. RUNNER, SARATOGA, WYO.

OREGON Sept. 23-24	OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
	RANGE BULL SALE
	BAKER, ORE., SEPT. 23-24 75 HEAD GRADED REGISTERED BULLS For Information, Write Dorman Turner, Sale Manager, Burns, Ore.

OCT. 1ST	THORP HEREFORD FARMS
	All Star Sale ★ ★ Britton, S. Dak.

OCT. 3 WYO.	"THE BERRYS" Herefords
	REGULAR ANNUAL SALE
	40 BULLS 20 FEMALES LARRYS AND PROUD MIXERS Cheyenne, Wyo.

California Oct. 7 & 8	MODOC COUNTY RANGE BULL SALE	Cedarville, Calif.
	Bar, Buffet, Vaudeville, Oct. 7	Free Barbecue Sale Day, Oct. 8
	HEREFORDS AND SHORTHORNS	100 BULLS
	For catalog write to Modoc County Range Bull Sale, Cedarville, Calif. Walter T. Rodman, Sec.-Mgr.	

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE	Purebred and Commercial
RANCH SALE, OCTOBER 13, 1951	
GRASS RANGE N BAR RANCH	MONTANA

IDAHO	IDAHO BULL SALES	
	Twin Falls October 20 200 Hereford Bulls Pocatello November 3 100 Hereford Bulls Weiser December 1 100 Hereford Bulls	
	All bulls over 14 months of age and guaranteed by the breeders and the Idaho Cattlemen's Association. Buy one or a carload.	

OCT. 22	50 Polled Hereford Bulls
	SALES PAVILION, CASPER, WYO.
	You are invited to see these bulls. I believe they are the kind you are looking for. A. B. Hardin, Gillette, Wyo.

THREE-DAY WYOMING TOUR

Key slogan of the beef and grass production tour to be conducted Sept. 26-28 by the Wyoming Hereford Association. Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service and Northeastern Wyoming Hereford Breeders is "Good grass and good breeding produce profitable cattle." The tour will start at Sundance and the caravan will visit numerous ranches where progressive and new production practices are being followed. Purebred and commercial herd management and grass production on pastures and meadows seeded to newer varieties and mixtures will be observed and discussed. The trip is open to the public, in full or in part.

CALIFORNIANS PLAN NEW RED BLUFF SALE

The Red Bluff Bull Sale in California, which last year proved to be a highly successful event, has been set for Feb. 7-9, 1952 at the Red Bluff Fairgrounds. Bull consignments will include Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus, and rules are now available upon request from Donald M. Smith, secretary of the sale committee, at the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association (which sponsors the sale), Red Bluff, Calif.

NEW FEEDER CATTLE GROUP

The Eastern Montana Feeder Cattle Association, recently organized at Miles City, is headed by Milton Simpson of Volborg, as president, Joe Kirby of Jordan, vice-president, and R. A. Grant of Miles City, secretary-treasurer. Clarence Johnson is manager of a range bull sale the organization is sponsoring for Dec. 14 at Miles City. A special calf sale will be held Oct. 11.

NATIONAL ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEETING SET FOR TWO DATES

Angus breeders from all of the States and from Canada will have a two-day convention—their 68th—on Nov. 27-28 at Chicago. The first evening meeting will be an innovation, in the form of a "get-acquainted" session. On the 28th, the banquet and formal meeting will take place.

OREGON CATTLEMEN SCHEDULE SECOND ANNUAL BULL SALE

Baker, Ore., will be the scene on Sept. 24 of the second annual fall range bull sale sponsored by the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, with 93 top range bulls on hand from 30 consignors in Oregon and Idaho. The show and grading of the bulls will take place Sept. 23 with Herman Oliver of John Day and Harry Lindgren of OSC doing the grading and judging. Sale manager is Dorman Turner of Burns, Ore.

NEVADA HEREFORD SALE

The Nevada Hereford Association announces dates of its next show and sale, at Reno, will be Mar. 14-15. Entries are to be limited to 100 bulls and 10 females.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ODUCER

SHOW BRAHMANS, IS URGED

Members of the American Brahman Breeders Association are being urged by Executive Secretary Harry Gayden to put the best of their herds on exhibit at the many livestock shows of the nation scheduled throughout the fall. Participation in livestock shows, it was pointed out, helps fulfill the three main aims of every progressive cattleman, which are to improve his herd, build the market and advance the breed.

ANGUS FIELD DAY HELD

Some 1,400 Angus fans got together last month for the Western Aberdeen-Angus Association field day, held on the 70 Ranch at Hardin, Colo. Cross-breds showing the results of first, second and third crossbreedings, using Angus bulls and Hereford cows, were looked at and discussed during the day. (Results of the third had almost all Angus features.) Andy Anderson of Encampment, Wyo., the president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, explained that the cross will permit building up of commercial Angus cow herds; there is at present a lack of Angus cows.

YOUNG CALF SHOWS WAY

A seven-month-old calf exhibited by Bear Claw Ranch of Dayton, Wyo., was named champion bull of the Hereford division at the North Montana State Fair on Aug. 9. In the female division, Archie Parks Hereford Ranch of Vaughn, Mont., took the championship, with Bear Claw Ranch winning reserve champion female honors. Reserve champion bull of the show was owned and exhibited jointly by Furman Hereford Ranch, Marsland, Nebr., and Nixon Hereford Ranch, Saratoga, Wyo.

JOINTLY SPONSORED SALE SLATED IN COLORADO

A fall Hereford bull sale will be held Dec. 3 at Colorado Springs, under the auspices of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and the Colorado Hereford Association. At the sale, a grading committee will place the offerings in pens of two, three, four and five bulls. Bulls failing to meet sale grades will not be sold at the auction.

ANGUS SALES SCHEDULED

The Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association announces the following revised list of its sale dates: Sept. 15 at Blackfoot, Ida.; Oct. 9 at the Pacific International, Portland, Ore. ((national show and sale); Nov. 1 at the Grand National in San Francisco; Nov. 11 at the Ogden (Utah) Livestock Show; Dec. 10 at Madera, Calif.

SHORTHORN SHOW AND SALE AT OMAHA IN OCTOBER

Prizes of \$18,550 in the breeding classes of both Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns are being offered exhibitors in the National Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale at Omaha

September, 1951

SALES

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STALEY STYLE HEREFORD SALE

"1951 Patterns"

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

52 LOTS — 16 BULLS AND 32 FEMALES

Also at Private Treaty Top Quality Range Bulls

Nov. 4-5
Montana

8th ANNUAL

TRI-STATE HEREFORD FUTURITY SHOW & SALE

65 BULLS
50 FEMALES

For catalog write to
NORM WARSINSKE, Sec.-Mgr.
Box 1497, Billings, Mont.

NOV.
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POLLED HEREFORDS

40 Bred Heifers - 15 Top Bulls, Service Age

Annual Sale, Fair Grounds, La Grande, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Hibberd

Imbler, Oregon

First annual Eastern Montana Feeder Ass'n graded all-breed bull sale.

An opportunity for out of state bull buyers to buy carload lots.

Dec. 14, Miles City, Montana

Special Calf Sale Oct. 11

Oct. 1-4. The premiums range from \$100 for first place down to \$20 for 30th in this event, which has been held annually since 1949.

SOUTHERN WYO. HEREFORD

About 125 bulls from Hereford herds in southeastern Wyoming will be shown and sold Oct. 18-19 in the Southern Wyoming Hereford Breeders Association's eighth annual sale at Laramie. Entries will consist of individuals and range pens of two and three bulls. All the animals must be registered or be eligible for registry. A 4-H judging contest will be included in the event.

IDAHO'S CAPITOL SHOW DATES

The second annual Capitol Livestock Show of Idaho is to be held in Boise, Dec. 4-8, in the new \$35,000 arena completed last year at the Western Idaho State Fair Grounds. The five-day event will open with a stockman's short course.

RECORD YEAR FORESEEN FOR ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREED

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association announces that the current fiscal year promises to be a record one as for new memberships. In the first nine-month period of 1951 new breeders founded 2,493 purebred An-

gus herds as compared with 1,861 during the same period last year. Other phases of the business are also showing gains, with registrations climbing to 109,680 during the nine-month period as compared with 87,371 a year ago; transfers totaled 94,062 at the end of the third quarter as against 77,501 in 1950.

OGDEN SHOW LISTS SALES

Two evening auction sales of selected cattle are among several new features of the Nov. 10-14 Ogden Livestock Show. The event's annual Hereford cattle auction will include 50 selected foundation females to sell Nov. 12; the following day Hereford bulls in single and pen lots and pen lots of heifers will be offered. Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be auctioned Nov. 11, with Quarter Horse entries to be judged the same evening. Hereford cattle premiums have been raised from \$4,000 to \$10,000, and Angus premiums have been increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

FLORIDA BRAHMANS TO CANADA

T. J. Durrance and Son of Brighton, Fla., have recently sold two shipments of registered Brahman cattle to Rex Dawson of Walker Farms in Windsor, Ontario. In placing his repeat order for

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots
Herbert Chandler Baker, Oregon

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Since females and a herd header take much time we sell them at any time. The 80 long yearling bulls will be penned as to prices Oct. 10. You can buy then or later, one or a very uniform carload.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

25 females and one bull last month, the Canadian explained that the Brahms have been doing very well in the cold-weather conditions of Ontario and that the herd wintered satisfactorily in a pasture open except for an open-end barn.

THORP-BRED HEREFORD WINS

A Hereford steer bred by Thorp Hereford Farms of Britton, S. D., was last month chosen grand champion over all breeds at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield. The animal was owned and shown by James Hart, 16-year-old 4-H Club boy from Lee, Ill.

NORTH DAKOTA HEREFORD SHOW WINDOW IN OCTOBER

North Dakota's Hereford Association will hold its annual Show Window show

and sale at Mandan, Oct. 7-8—about a month earlier than in previous years, when the event has run into stormy winter weather. For the second time, the show will again feature a steer calf show and sale, with lots of five and 10 competing for some \$400 in premium money.

SHORTHORN ASS'N NAMES NEW PROMOTION DIRECTOR

Rex. A. Thomas, publicity director for the International Live Stock Exposition since 1947, recently joined the American Shorthorn Breeders Association as director of promotion.

IDAHO HEREFORD SALE

The Idaho Hereford Breeders Association has set its annual sale and show for Dec. 4-8 at Boise.

Ship To JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

We Conduct a Strictly Live Stock
Commission Business

HOUSES AT 9 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FT. WORTH, TEX.
OMAHA, NEBR.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	DENVER, COLO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	OGDEN, UTAH

NEW CALIFORNIA STUDY UNIT

Students at California State Polytechnic College will soon be able to enjoy the advantages of a unique agricultural training unit, being built in three parts for an expected fall completion. When in operation, the house, barn, steer feeding unit and slaughterhouse are planned to enable students to follow through on the animal from birth to beefsteak.

CU SETS UP RESEARCH STATION

The college of agriculture of the University of California at Davis has recently purchased a 4,600-acre ranch in Mendocino County where a permanent range management field station will be established. Until the full research program gets under way, in about a year the ranch will serve as a livestock production operation, with 1,200 sheep bought at the time of the land purchase.

TRI-STATE CONTEST ON FOR 1951 NORTHWEST GRASSMAN

Oregon, Washington and Idaho are sponsoring a contest to find the farmer or livestock operators who will qualify as state winners for Pacific Northwest Grassman of the Year. The prize for the final regional winner will be \$1,500, and the successful state and county entrants will receive cash awards. Presentation of prizes will take place at county fairs, the respective state fairs and finally at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore., in October. Interest in the contest is reported high, and growing.

FIELD DAY SCHEDULED AT SOUTHERN PLAINS STATION

The 15th annual range improvement field day is to take place Oct. 13 at the USDA Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward and Fort Supply, Okla. Financial problems of the cattle industry; importance of weather, and results of grazing and feeding studies will be topics of discussion at the all-day meeting and tour, which is open to farmers, stockmen and the general public.

WSC PLANS FIELD DAY

The ninth annual livestock feeders day of the State College of Washington will be held at Pullman on Oct. 2. The forenoon will be devoted to a guided tour of some of the current experiments, to give visitors an opportunity to inspect the animals and ask questions. On the preceding day the annual beef cattle type conference will be held.

SOUTHWESTERN CLINIC SET

The 1951 Southwestern Livestock Clinic has been set for Nov. 19-20 at the Oklahoma National Stockyards, according to Roy J. Turner, former governor and rancher who has been chairman of the clinics since they were begun in 1944. A featured subject of this year's program will be the feeding of marketing livestock in Oklahoma.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By DOROTHY McDONALD

There was a time when, if a man marketed "washy" cattle, he had to blame either his own bad judgment or the vagaries of the weather that made him ship before the stock was ready. Now a new element has been added.

It's wonderful that the stockman's fight against rollbacks and controls was as successful as it was, but it came too late to be of benefit to a lot of us this year. The time to gather stock varies with the locality, and the season, but here the menfolks started glumly on the roundup a good six weeks too soon. What little rain we had came late, so that the green grass was a full month or more behind time. And it was just our bad luck that last year the season was unusually early.

So, pushed by the spectre of that "80 per cent of last year"—based on the calendar, of course, and not on the natural rhythm of rain and green grass and finally dry feed on which a cow grows fat—most of the local stock poured, unfinished, through our packing plants.

Now the extra dollars a finished ani-

mal would have brought are lost. They will be missed, not only by ranch families themselves but by the stores where the extra dollars would have been spent for things the ranchers need.

It's likely too much to hope that some day our menfolks will be left alone to battle "only" floods and drouths and disease, without having also to cope with uninformed (or do I mean "misinformed"?) government agencies as well.

And in the meantime? Well, there are times when a wife can comfort her man, standing shoulder-to-shoulder with him in adversity. And there are other times when, if she's wise, she makes herself small and inconspicuous. Such a time is upon us now. We can't do anything to bring back the animals marketed too soon. It's a good time for us to listen quietly, say little—and go visit Aunt Mattie as often as may be, just to keep out from under foot.

I'm sure you all read with pity and interest Toi Kerttula's fine article, "The Great White Owls," in the August PRO-

DUCER. I'm very proud of Mr. Kerttula; he and I have collaborated on a series of articles and stories in the western magazines this past year—though sometimes I wonder why he needs a collaborator!

Looking at the pitiful "Waiting for a Chinook," by Charlie Russell which illustrated the Kerttula article, I guess we all prayed that these past few severe winters were not a prelude to another year like 1886. If they should be, thank Heaven for hay and the haylift! There's something so appalling in the thought of the patient, uncomplaining suffering of starving cattle; sometimes I cannot bear it.

It is a solace to know that nowadays they have a dollars-and-cents value which makes them much more worth saving than the poor longhorns were. Here's hoping that no mistakes of government bureaucracy ever succeed in devaluing them to that extent again!

* * *

How swiftly the summer has passed! Here it is time for the younger children to be off to school again. And with the lessening of pressure on those of you who are mamas, I'm hoping for more letters from CowBelles next month.

At Home on the Range

I don't know why it is, but a real meat-and-potato meal always seems much easier for me to plan and prepare than the simpler lunch or supper dishes that constitute more or less a one-dish service. After I've run the gamut of a cheese omelette and a tuna casserole or two, I'm likely to be fresh out of ideas. So I was doubly pleased to get the following recipe from a friend of mine—a different and satisfying luncheon or supper dish that's easy to prepare, easy to look at and easy to eat.

EGG AND CHEESE PUFFS

- 4 eggs
- ½ cup flour
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- ½ cup shortening for frying
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion (may be omitted if you don't like the combination of cheese and onion flavor)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sharp cheese

Beat eggs and combine with onion, flour, salt and baking powder; add cheese cut in small cubes. Heat shortening, dip as much mixture as a spoon will hold, fry in hot fat. Turn and fry golden brown on other side. Or you may deep-fry, if you prefer.

Try these with thick tomato slices, dipped in cracker crumbs and lightly fried.

* * *

One dish my family never tires of is fritters. Any kind of fritters; apple or pineapple or cheese-and-rice or what



This group of ladies comprises the organizing committee of the National CowBelles, meeting at Denver Aug. 20. ((L. to r.) seated: Mrs. A. T. McCarty, Trinidad, Colo.; Mrs. Charles V. Hallenbeck, Jr., Hotchkiss, Colo., the former Gwendolyn Leitzinger, until recently assistant secretary, Colorado Cattlemen; Mrs. O. W. Lynam, Burdett, Kan., chairman of the committee; Mrs. J. Errol Hicken, Heber, Utah. Standing: Mrs. Eva N. Kirby, San Jose, Calif.; Mrs. Jere Sheldon, Madrone, Calif.; Mrs. Herb J. Barr, Leoti, Kan.; Mrs. Gladys Moynihan, social secretary, Colorado CowBelles, Denver; Mrs. Roy Forehand, Carlsbad, N. M. Inset: Mrs. John Sutton, Agar, S. D. (Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Hicken are presidents of their respective state groups.)

have you. But their favorite, I think, is corn fritters. Sometimes I serve them as accompaniment to an otherwise undistinguished meal, but the way they like corn fritters best of all is for Sunday night supper. A big fruit salad, lots of strong hot coffee and golden mounds of corn fritters flanked by pitchers of syrup. And that's all!

Whenever I serve this corn fritter supper I'm reminded of an incident that happened long ago, when I was a very new housekeeper. I'm the sort of person who has a very deficient number sense; I have a terrible struggle keeping a checkbook balanced and I once "flunked"

the same algebra course two years in succession. So when I first attempted to keep house on a budget it wasn't surprising that, at the end of the first month, I didn't come out quite even. The wonder was that I ended the month as well as I did—with a conglomerate supply of odds and ends and one thin dime. That's right . . . 10 cents! It happened that the last day of the month was on Sunday; unless I confessed how badly I'd managed and asked my husband for money I could do no shopping until Monday morning. After the usual worry and tears, I calmed down and took stock.

From the supplies on hand I could

manage "brunch" on Sunday and Monday morning's breakfast. There was sugar and flour and a few eggs, a dozen nice ripe peaches and half a pitcher of maple syrup. That and my dime.

Of course, that was in the bright remembered days when a dime would buy at least a big can of corn. And so my husband never knew for long years afterwards that the supper he had that night—coffee and sliced peaches and corn fritters—represented good luck and a masterly deployment of the last of the month's food budget!

This recipe, from a very old cookbook of my mother's, is the one I've always used. I deep-fry in salad oil, straining it carefully through cheesecloth after each using and adding a bit more oil each time, and the "deep-fry" can stay fresh and sweet for months on end.

CORN FRITTERS

- ½ cup milk
- 2 cups cooked corn (or canned)
- 2 cups flour (or enough to make stiff batter)
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Pepper
- 1 tablespoon melted butter or shortening

Add milk to corn, add flour sifted with salt, pepper and baking powder. Fold in beaten eggs and melted shortening. Beat well. Deep-fry and drain on soft paper. Serve with maple syrup or dusted lightly with powdered sugar.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening. D.M.

CowBelle Notes

NATIONAL COWBELLE ORGANIZING GROUP MEETS

On August 20 members of the organizational committee of the National CowBelles held a meeting in Denver to formulate plans for the completion of the National CowBelles association. Members of this committee are state CowBelle association presidents, plus two members at large. (See cut, P. 35)

Mrs. Lynam reported to the committee on progress which has been made thus far. Each state president expressed the wishes of her state concerning what should be incorporated in a National CowBelle organization.

Members of the general council of the American National Cattlemen's Association were hosts to the CowBelles at a noon luncheon. During the luncheon Mr. Loren Bamert, president of the American National, expressed the desire of the ANCA that the National CowBelle group be formed; he feels it can be of value in aiding the public relations work of the National. Mr. Bamert offered the services of the American National office to the National CowBelles.

Another speaker at the luncheon was Miss Alice Marriott, who is writing the book "It's Hell on Horses and Women."

Following the luncheon the CowBelle committee drew up a set of recommen-

dations to be presented to the National CowBelle del. January. A and a const. Points includ by-laws were organization b CowBelles; th on the same tional Cattle individual m leges and sta affiliating on ing no votin purpose of th the American sociation in for to pro livestock inc are presiden presidents, s liamentarian.

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Mrs. Lynam CowBelles t committee f officers: M Mesdames A J. Errol Hic

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Your First Opportunity to Buy Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Bulls Developed Under Practical, Identical Range Conditions

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dations to be presented to the entire CowBelle delegation at the American National convention in Fort Worth in January. A suggested set of by-laws and a constitution were formulated. Points included in this constitution and by-laws were that the name of the organization be the American National CowBelles; that the membership be put on the same basis as the American National Cattlemen's Association, with the individual members having voting privileges and state and local organizations affiliating on a donation basis but having no voting power. The suggested purpose of the organization is to assist the American National Cattlemen's Association in all ways possible in its efforts to promote the welfare of the livestock industry. Suggested officers are president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and parliamentarian.

An executive committee composed of the national officers and a general council consisting of the presidents of each state CowBelle organization plus two representatives at large to represent states with no official state CowBelle association were also included in the recommendations. Dues of \$1 per year; provision that any woman interested in the welfare of the livestock industry be eligible for membership; a nominating committee appointed by the president, and term of office for the president limited to one year were other recommendations included in the proposed by-laws and constitution.

Mrs. Lynam appointed the following CowBelles to serve as the nominating committee for the first set of National officers: Mrs. John Sutton, chairman; Mesdames A. T. McCarty, Herb J. Barr, J. Errol Hicken and Roy Forehand.

It was thought advisable by the committee that the charter membership list for the National CowBelles be kept open until the 1953 convention of the American National. Several donations have been received from interested persons to help with the organizational expense. Since dues have been recommended by the committee as \$1 per year, any interested CowBelle may send

in that amount to the secretary, Mrs. Charles V. Hallenbeck, Jr., Whitewater, Colo., and her name will be added to the charter member list. Dues received following this announcement will apply on the year 1952.—MRS. CHARLES V. HALLENBECK.

"Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp," by John A. Lomax, has been published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce at \$3. This collection of songs of the range contains also many drawings by Fred-eric Remington, Russell and others.

The 1951 edition of "Farmer's Handbook and Almanac" has been published by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O. The booklet's 68 pages are filled with interesting and valuable information on a great many farm-help subjects, and contain almanacs for each month. Copies available on request.

AUTHOR OF WOMEN'S BOOK TALKS AT COWBELLE MEET

Author Alice Marriott, who is writing for the American National a book which will be titled "It's Hell on Horses and Women," was a recent visitor at the association offices in Denver, where she spoke briefly at a luncheon for the general council of the organization and the national CowBelles, who met at the same time. Miss Marriott was accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Schoonover, an artist well known under the name of Margaret LeFranc. The ladies, who are gathering material for the book, are on a trip which has already taken them to Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada—and, of course, Colorado.

MEMORIAL GIFT TO NATIONAL COWBELLES

A beautifully bound leather record book was presented to the National CowBelles by Mrs. Helen Orlando of California. This book was given in memory of the late Mrs. Edna Montgomery of Heber, Utah. The following is a copy of the inscription which was placed in the book:

"In memory of Mrs. Edna Montgomery, organizer and president of Utah CowBelles, who passed away Feb. 3, 1951. . . . Born in Fort Reno, Okla., on Sept. 13, 1892, Mrs. Montgomery attended the University of Chicago and Brigham Young University, from which she graduated with a B.A. degree. . . . Edna Montgomery was one of the leaders in the forming of the National CowBelles. In spirit, she will be one of our charter members, for her influence will endure."

SECRETARY OF UTAH COWBELLES DIES

Twice in the past year the Utah CowBelles have been saddened by the death of a leader. In February, they lost their beloved president, Mrs. Edna Montgomery. On July 27 Mrs. Frank (Inez) Knight, secretary of the organization, passed away. Mrs. Knight has been ac-



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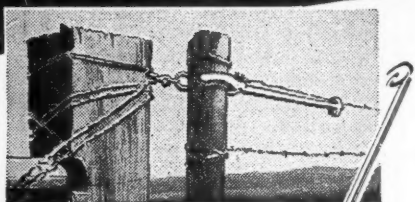
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Pigeons
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tive in the Utah CowBelles since their beginning. She was chairman of the state CowBelle legislative committee and of the state program committee.

CowBelles from over the nation extend their sympathy to Mrs. Knight's family and to the Utah CowBelles in their loss.

ADOPT BOYS' RANCH



Mrs. Nel Cooper, president of the Yavapai (Ariz.) CowBelles, presenting to Al Waters, executive director of Arizona Boys' Ranch, a check for \$600 raised at a cowboy dance held the opening night of the annual Prescott rodeo—an event first held in 1883. All sections of the state's CowBelles have adopted the Boys' Ranch as one of their projects. Proceeds from the state-group-sponsored cookbook will also be turned over to the ranch. (Richard Schaus photo.)

KERN CB'S HELP BABIES

The members of the Kern County (Calif.) CowBelles are justly proud and happy these days about the part they took in furnishing Mercy Hospital with a piece of much needed equipment for giving newborn babies a lift when they have trouble in breathing at first. When they learned from Dr. Charles Hong (who was himself a heavy contributor toward the purchase of the machine) that a resuscinette—a combination incubator-resuscitator—might mean the difference between saving and losing some infants after birth, the four-member three-year-old auxiliary got busy and donated \$200 of the purchase price. Hospital officials have advised them that the resuscinette has already been used for eight babies, some of which would undoubtedly have died without its help in their first days. Dr. Romain Clerou, a colleague of Dr. Hong, also aided in buying the machine.

Mrs. Eugene Mon has been chairman of the hospital project and advises that the ladies are so pleased with the success of it that they hope to continue this type of philanthropy. Working with Mrs. Mon is a committee consisting of Mrs. C. T. Carver, the organization's president; Mrs. Henry Bowen; Mrs. Jules Villard.

PR DIRECTOR FOR WYOMING

Mrs. Joe Watt of Moorcroft, Wyo., has been appointed public relations director for the Wyoming CowBelles by Mrs. Fred Boice of Cheyenne, the president.

Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. from Page 4)

ing for New England men. This is a bad error, as he was working for Stadler & Kaufman, both of Helena, Mont., who were the owners of the right thigh brand (shown in the picture) and all cattle bearing it. The Montana Stockgrowers Association owns the original picture, and has it copyrighted.—E. A. Phillips, secretary, Montana Stockgrowers Association, Helena, Mont.

HOT, DRY—BUT GOOD—We are having some hot, dry weather but the grass is fine and I never saw cattle doing better. We will have plenty of grass to winter on even if it does not rain.—Jesse C. Harper, Clark County, Kan.

AT LEAST, NO HOPPERS—Our season in North Dakota has been somewhat spotted on moisture. At the ranch we have been a little dry and grass is not so good as last year. No hoppers, and lots of old hay, so we should get by next winter.—John H. Hanson, Bowman, N. D.

A BIT DRY—Getting a little dry here. Lots of grass but the feed crops are suffering some.—Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.

GRASS ALMOST TOO GOOD—Grass conditions here are exceptionally good—in fact, we are all afraid of fire this fall (which) could be disastrous. No sales that I know of. Stock doing well. Has been very expensive putting up hay; some is becoming overly ripe and losing feed value. Marketing will start about middle of September if conditions permit.—A. C. Ayers, Converse County, Wyo.

DRY UNTIL LATELY—It has been very dry here but have had good rain lately. Hay crop is shorter than usual. Sold my yearling steers to an Iowa feeder at 35½ cents. Most yearlings selling 34 cents down, with heifers at 32 cents.—A. R. Buchli, Sweet Grass County, Mont.



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ASSOCIATION

A special vided the oc tlemen's Ass its constituti two additi large the b membership. Don Collins Nelson of L tion taken o urgent requ Thornton tha on the trans from our ta and control.

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Members Growers As annual conv this summe of it in a been put ou chock-full o ing.

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September,

Association Notes

A special meeting held at Denver provided the occasion for the Colorado Cattlemen's Association to make changes in its constitution and by-laws, and to elect two additional vice-presidents and enlarge the board of control to an 11-man membership. Newly named officers are Don Collins of Kit Carson and Milton Nelson of Longmont. One important action taken during the meeting was an urgent request to State Governor Dan Thornton that he "declare a moratorium on the transfer of privately owned lands from our tax rolls to federal ownership and control."

In Oregon, where such a program has been in effect for a number of years, the game commission will this year contribute \$2,500 toward the cost of salting big game which the Oregon Cattlemen's Association will prorate among forest associations, both within as well as outside the national forests. In previous years the amount contributed was \$450; last year it was \$874.

The deserted mining town of Silver City, Ida., had its brief annual comeback when members of the Owyhee County Cattlemen's Association convened there for a business meeting and dance. President of the organization, which was formed at Silver City in 1878, is Earl Bachman of Oreana; Victor C. Ford of Murphy is secretary.

A new affiliate of the Washington Cattlemen's Association is made up of stockmen in Clallam and Jefferson counties.

Taxes provide a pressing subject for members of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, whose president, J. H. Vinton of Gordon, recently declared that a special committee would be named to study the state's "whole archaic system of taxing personal property." The 2,800 members of the stockmen's association are described as "outraged" by a recent tax hike which is said to bring cattle-men's taxes up by as much as 88 per cent.

Members of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association who attended their annual convention at Rapid City early this summer have a pleasant reminder of it in a souvenir folder which has been put out by John Morrell & Co. It's chock-full of pictures taken at the meeting.

If such a step is declared legal by the state's attorney general, the Florida State Cattlemen's Association may take over necessary field work in connection with enforcing the marks and brands law. Details were to be cleared at a meeting of directors this month.

Personal Mention

Clarence Currie, Livermore, Colo., was named chairman of the advisory board of the Roosevelt National Forest. Mr. Currie spent a week in Washington with American National association representatives at the time the act providing for advisory boards was drawn up. Secretary of the recently created 12-man board is Lyman Linger, Loveland, Colo.

A sound motion picture on grasses being made by the Forest Service includes scenes on two Idaho ranches—those of Dave Hagenbarth at Spencer and A. D. Pierce at Malta. The film is aimed at stimulating interest in reclaiming sagebrush lands.

Merle S. Lowden, chief of the division of information and education, Pacific Northwest region, U. S. Forest Service, has been transferred from Portland to Milwaukee, Wis., where he will head the division of state and private forestry in the north central region.

Ralph S. Trigg, Albuquerque, N. M., former administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, has been named deputy administrator in charge of Office of Program and Requirements, a group which reviews needs of defense and production programs and recommends allotments of steel, copper and aluminum to meet them.

Dr. David Green has been named head of the newly formed animal nutrition department in the research division of Armour & Company. He is a native of Colorado.

Jack Harger has been named advertising manager for Cutter Laboratories at Berkeley, Calif., according to Donn R. Court, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for the firm.

The Matador and Alamositas ranches in Texas have been sold to an American syndicate for close to \$18,000,000. John Mackenzie, general manager, recently made the announcement of the sale, in which are included more than 800,000 acres—among them, the Matador Ranch of more than 4,000 acres near Malta, Mont.

In Grant County, Wash., Earl Cole has been selected cattleman of the year for that county. Mr. Cole recently sold stock at auction for a record price of \$37.60 a cwt.

William B. Hamilton: This well known cattleman-attorney of Dallas, Tex., passed away last month at the age of 77, following a heart attack.

Sylvester E. Ross: Mr. Ross, who was 84, was killed last month in a highway accident near Holbrook, Ariz.; his wife



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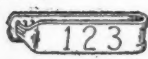
was injured. He was prominent in livestock circles at Roswell, N. M., where he lived.



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Range Measuring Method

A NEW METHOD of measuring the trend of range condition was presented at a Denver meeting by the Forest Service to representative cattlemen and sheepmen.

The method includes three steps: (1) Establishing permanently marked transects on key areas of the range and collecting data from the transects and the site; (2) Making a field analysis of the data, classifying conditions and estimating the range trend; (3) Making a photographic record of range conditions on the sites.

Transects are made by stretching a 100-foot metal tape along the land surface. (On some soils a shorter tape would be used.) Three angle irons would be driven along the tape as stakes for a permanent guide. Loop readings would be made every foot along the tape. Readings in each end would record the vegetation, litter, rock, erosion pave-



Illustration of step number one in the new three-step method of measuring trend of range condition. Upper photo: One man makes the readings and records the data as to species, litter, moss, bare ground, erosion pavement and rock. Lower photo: Closeup of wire loop or ring (3/4 inch diameter) showing an observation on perennial grass. (Forest Service photos.)

ment or bare soil. Perennial grasses and weeds would have to have the root crown or a portion of it within the ring in order to be recorded as an observation. Then a score card would be used to estimate condition and trend.

The readings are made within a 1/2 inch ring which was decided upon after several larger loops were considered. The smaller one was chosen because the readings could be made more quickly and accurately.

Complete description of the method given in a booklet obtainable by writing to W. R. Chapline, chief of the Division of Range Research, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

HALOGETON GRANT MADE

The Richfield Oil Corp. recently announced a \$10,000 grant to the Nevada state department of agriculture for the study of ways to combat the deadly (livestock) weed, halogeton. The plant first found in Nevada about 15 years ago, has caused many losses of cattle, sheep and game animals in California, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Wyoming. It thrives on bare soil, has a tiny flower and wiener-shaped leaves tipped with slender bristles which contain oxalic acid; two or three bites are said to kill mature sheep.

FIGHT ON AGAINST X-DISEASE

USDA scientists working on X-disease (also known as hyperkeratosis) have produced the disease in cattle experimentally but have not as yet determined the agent which actually is the cause. Since its first appearance in this country about 10 years ago, the disease has spread to 37 states. Recently research workers from 13 state agricultural experiment stations discussed the subject at a conference in Ithaca, N. Y., where it was pointed out that, from evidence now available, no specific compound of feed has been found that consistently produces the disease. Scientists will continue to concentrate their attention on the still unidentified cause.

Also reported at the Ithaca meeting was a disease with symptoms similar to those of X-disease in its early stages. Some studies indicate that it is infectious, and its possible relationship to X-disease is being further studied.

CREEP-FEEDING APPROVED BY NEW MEXICO COLLEGE

Creep-feeding of calves is said to add bloom and extra weight, as well as to make the calves grade higher and sell at a higher price per pound. Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at New Mexico A & M College, says also that creep-fed calves are easy to wean and easier to get on dry feed for feeder calf sales, and the method of feeding is profitable if pasture conditions are not good and the dams are not producing enough milk to make calves gain from 2 to 2 1/2 pounds a day.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

FREIGHT

Railroad freight per cent in the order of 10 per cent. Commission. Previous 2 to 4 per cent. No greater charge for loading or unloading and refrigerator and increases were the authority. Rates expires 1931.

AIR FORCE

The country's 125 veterinarians to serve as spotters as it concerns the surveillance over detection, prevention of animal diseases, and the training and personnel to determine the active duty service years for reserve is the maximum mission.

SPECIAL B

To expedite mining and Missouri River a Burlington Road fast livestock be known as the Express, will be Sept. 7. the Montana press, will be Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, to be known as stock Express commencing service, which for feed, water result in better the stock, with

Stock

The recom rats and mic tive substance of Wisconsin illustrated co just made a culture teach agents and o Fisher is W Foundation,

A 44-page farming ent for Profit" Holland Mac of the latest the use of Copies at N

FREIGHT RATES UP

Railroad freight rates were raised 6 per cent in the western area under recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increase includes a previous 2 to 4 per cent interim raise. No greater charges were allowed for loading or unloading livestock or for refrigerator and demurrage charges. Increases were effective on Aug. 28 and the authority to maintain the increased rates expires Feb. 28, 1953.

AIR FORCE NEEDS VETS

The country's air force is calling for 25 veterinarians during the next year, to serve as specialists in public health as it concerns food hygiene and inspection and the maintenance of sanitary surveillance over food supplies; also, the detection, prevention and control of diseases of animals which may be communicable to man. Qualified applicants will be commissioned second lieutenants. Age, training and professional experience determine the grade finally assigned for active duty service. Minimum age is 21 years for reserve appointment; 31 years is the maximum age for regular commission.

SPECIAL BURLINGTON TRAINS

To expedite fall movement of Wyoming and Montana livestock to Missouri River and eastern markets, the Burlington Route will inaugurate three fast livestock trains this month. One, to be known as the Powder River Livestock Express, will operate Fridays only, starting Sept. 7. Another, to be known as the Montana-Wyoming Livestock Express, will operate from Billings on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from the 3rd on. The third train, to be known as the Wyoming Livestock Express, will operate Fridays only, commencing on the 7th. The expedited service, which will eliminate unloadings for feed, water and rest, is expected to result in better condition on arrival of the stock, with less shrink.



The recommended method of killing rats and mice with warfarin, the effective substance discovered at the University of Wisconsin, is outlined in a new, illustrated control demonstration manual just made available to vocational-agriculture teachers, county agricultural agents and other farm leaders. The publisher is Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Box 2059, Madison 1, Wis.

A 44-page handbook on grassland farming entitled "How to Grow Grass for Profit" has been published by New Holland Machine Co. It is a compilation of the latest available information on the use of grass in farm management. Copies at New Holland dealers.

Random Roundup

Maybe this was to be expected sooner or later: A report from Idaho tells of experiments afoot that would modernize the old brandin' iron. Couple of men up there are working toward the possibility of making an electrical appliance out of the open-fire-heated iron that's as much a part of the cattle business of the West as the cattle themselves.

Drouth, which is plaguing cattlemen of northern Arizona as it is plaguing them in other areas, has brought the Arizonans a special local problem: Water has had to be hauled in for stock, and it is estimated that deer are helping themselves to about a fourth of it. Some of the stockmen recently declared that the state should either help get rid of the deer or else help furnish the water.

According to a recent news report, Ohio coal mining people are much interested in the plans of one company to use cattle in reclaiming land after strip (near-surface) coal mining operations. Special interest lies in the fact that a two-year-old law of the state requires strip operators fully to restore the land after turning it inside out to get at the rich coal. Trees and pasture grasses appear to offer excellent possibilities for returning the lands to attractive usefulness.

A case nearing the courts in New York state would prove whether or not dog-owners must fully abide by a 36-year-old law which rules that all dogs must be tied up at night in areas where they might be a threat to cattle and sheep. A woman who has two watchdogs started the case when she received a routine warning several months ago.

A former cowboy-bronco buster at Belle Fourche, S. D., has succeeded in developing a new breed of quick-growing range cattle which he calls "brahmalo." The animals are a cross of buffalo and cow, and the object is a critter that will eat less, grow faster, produce more meat, and be fur-bearing against the rigors of winter.

Two hens bearing the engaging names Ophelia and Four-Eyes recently "attended" the American Poultry Hatchery convention at St. Louis as Exhibit 1 for their owner, who claims that the little plastic clamp glasses he puts on chickens make them love—or at least disregard—their fellows. Before he fitted hundreds of thousands of the fowl with these specs, he declares, life in a henery was a pretty cannibalistic affair. Now, with the "glasses" partly blocking their head-on vision, chickens lose interest in pecking at anything but their feed.

Know a good way to prevent cigarette

butts from starting forest fires? A Californian thought one up: Carry an empty cartridge of .38 or similar caliber; put the glowing end of the cigarette butt in the cartridge, which fits closely around the cigarette and snuffs it out very quickly.

NEW MEAT INSTITUTE FILM

The American Meat Institute is making available for general distribution its new 28-minute sound and color movie, "This Is Life," which portrays the story of the transformation of life in the form of grass into life in the form of meat on the nation's table. The film contains exciting sequences on seldom pictured herds of buffalo and longhorn cattle of the Old West; 23,000 miles were covered by camera crews who worked on the production.

UP HAS NEW FILM

The Union Pacific Railroad's fifth agricultural film will be released this month under the name "Cattle Country." The 25-minute color, sound film will open showings in 15 principal western livestock markets, to inform members of the cattle industry about latest developments in their fields, and to educate the layman about some of the elements in the science of beef production.

IRRIGATION FILM MADE

"Modern Controlled Irrigation" is the title of a new sound and color film offered for showings to farm groups by the W. R. Ames Company. The 35-minute movie tells the story of the distribution of irrigation water from source to crops. There is no charge for use of the film, which can be obtained from the Ames Company, 150 Hooper St., San Francisco 7, Calif., or 3905 East Broadway, Tampa 5, Fla.

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